

AK 44193 No 14,916

BILLET D'ÉTAT

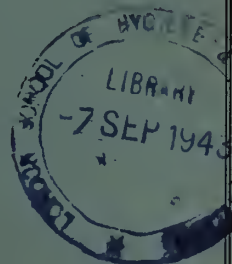
MERCREDI, le 24 mai 1911.

OBJETS DE DÉLIBÉRATION :

“ Festival of Empire ” (Frais d'hospitalité à 200 compatriotes), p. 117.—Conseil de Bibliothèque Priaulx (Nouveau Membre), p. 119.—Comité Sanitaire des États (Nouveau Membre), p. 120.—Conseil des Téléphones (Nouveau Membre), p. 121. Comité sur le Suffrage (Nouveau Membre), p. 121.—Milice Royale (La Question de Compensation au Milicien A. W. Torode), p. 122.—Éducation Primaire Obligatoire (Nomination d'un Superviseur des Officiers Surveillants Temporaire), p. 124.—Système Monétaire de cette Ile (Requête), p. 128. Projet de Loi (Réforme des États), p. 130.—Projet de Loi (Taxation Paroissiale), p. 131.

APPENDICES :

- I.—École Technique et des Arts, Rapport, 1910.
II.—Écoles Publiques Primaires, Rapport, 1910.
III.—Rapport de l'Officier de la Santé Publique, 1910.



GUERNESEY :

COMPAGNIE D'IMPRIMERIE DE BICHARD, LIMITÉE,
BUREAU DE LA GAZETTE OFFICIELLE, RUE DU BORDAGE.

1911.

III.
1911.



AUX ÉTATS DE L'ÎLE DE GUERNESEY.

Tenus le 19 avril 1911.

Pardevant William Carey, écuyer, Baillif ; présents :
Ferdinand Beckwith Mainguy, Jean Nant Brouard, Ernest
Collas, George Edward Kinnersly, George Herbert Le
Mottée, Julius Bishop, John Bonamy Collings, Adolphus
John Hocart, John Leale, Lionel Slade Carey et James
Esten de Jersey, écuyers, Jurés.

Le Très-Révérend Thomas Bell, Recteur du Valle.

Le Révérend George E. Lee, Recteur de St. Pierre-Port.

„	J. Ughtred Pilbeam,	„	de St. André.
„	Robert H. Tourtel,	„	de Torteval.
„	Isaac H. Bibby,	„	de St. Sauveur.
„	E. F. P. Colman,	„	de la Forêt.
„	H. Walter Brock,	„	de St. Pierre-du-Bois.
„	William J. Ozanne,	„	de St. Martin.
„	Pedro S. Mesny,	„	du Castel.
„	William Taylor,	„	de St. Samson.

Monsieur le Procureur du Roi.

Monsieur le Contrôle du Roi.

MM. Edouard Valpied,	}.....{	Délégués de la Douzaine de St. Pierre-Port.
John H. Parsons,		
Thomas Brehaut		Délégué du Canton No. 1.
F. A. Benest	„	„ No. 2.
Frédéric W. Le Tissier	„	„ No. 3.
Dan A. Aubert	„	„ No. 4.
John T. Sebire	„	de St. Samson.

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MM. Pierre O. Mahy	Délégué du Valle.
Frédéric C. Lucas	„ du Castel.
Nicolas Falla	„ de St. Sauveur.
James Robilliard	„ de St. Pierre-du-Bois.
Thomas Langlois	„ de Torteval.
Thomas D. Priaulx	„ de la Forêt.
Frédéric Ogier	„ de St. Martin.
Peter J. Sarre.....	„ de St. André.

MM. Daniel M. Le Cheminant,	Députés.
William Mauger,	
James R. Gibbons,	
Thomas Bisson,	
Harold H. Randell,	
John E. Dorey,	
Alfred Godfray.	
Thomas H. Ogier.	

Le Lieut.-Col. F. J. Ryder, Officier Commandant en Chef, aussi présent.

Après lecture du Billet de M. le Baillif, en date du 3 avril 1911, envoyé à MM. les membres des États :—

Les États ont délibéré et décidé comme suit :—

CONFÉRENCE IMPÉRIALE SUR L'ÉDUCATION.

I.—Les États ont été d'avis d'être représentés à la Conférence Impériale sur l'Éducation qui doit se tenir à Londres du 25 au 28 avril prochain, et ont nommé le Révérend J. Ughtred Pilbeam, Recteur de Saint André, pour leur représentant, et ont voté une somme qui n'excèdera pas £5 stg. pour ses frais de voyage et d'hôtel.

AUDITION DES COMPTES DES ÉTATS, 1911.

II.—Les États ont été d'avis de surseoir à la considération de l'Article II. jusqu'à ce que les comptes des États pour l'année 1910 aient été présentés aux États.

II.—1911.

VOIRIE PUBLIQUE.
OUVRAGES PERMANENTS, 1911.

III.—Les États ont été d'avis d'ouvrir au Comité des Voies Publiques une somme de £110 pour les ouvrages permanents que le Comité pourrait avoir à entreprendre pendant l'année courante, laquelle sera levée par voie d'emprunt et remboursable dans une période de trente ans avec les intérêts sur icelle.

DÉMISSION DE VICTOR G. CAREY, ÉCR., DÉPUTÉ DES ÉTATS.

IV.—Les États reconnaissant les services rendus par M. le Député Victor G. Carey, le prient de vouloir continuer comme Député.

ÉDUCATION PRIMAIRE OBLIGATOIRE.
NOMINATION D'UN SUPERVISEUR DES OFFICIERS SURVEILLANTS TEMPORAIRE.

V.—L'Article V. a été retiré.

LICENCES POUR LA VENTE DE LIQUEURS SPIRITUEUSES, VINS, BIÈRE ET CIDRE.

NOUVELLE LÉGISLATION PROPOSÉE.

VI.—Les États, avant de considérer s'il est désirable d'introduire en cette île de la législation semblable à celle suggérée dans la requête signée de Mr. Thomas Bisson et autres, ont été d'avis de nommer un Comité pour étudier les questions soulevées dans la dite requête et d'en faire son rapport aux États.

Et ont les États nommé pour leur Comité: John Leale et James Esten de Jersey, écuyers, Jurés, les Révérends George E. Lee et J. Ughtred Pilbeam, et MM. John Carré, William D. Murdoch, Frédéric C. Lucas, Thomas Bisson, John E. Dorey et Thomas H. Ogier.

**TAXATION GÉNÉRALE ET PAROISSIALE.
REQUÊTE.**

VII.—Les États ont été d'avis de surseoir à la considération de l'Article VII. jusqu'à ce que le projet de loi sur la taxation paroissiale en rapport avec les décisions des États en date du 22 juin 1910 ait été présenté aux États.

**LA CONTRÉE MANSELL.
PROPRIÉTÉ ROBIN—AMÉLIORATION.**

VIII.—Les États ont été d'avis de surseoir à la considération de l'Article VIII. afin de donner occasion au Superviseur de la Chaussée et Trésorier des États de faire visiter et examiner les dites prémisses par le surveillant des travaux des États et de l'Ingénieur des États et de présenter leur rapport aux États.

ÉLARGISSEMENT DU POLLET.

IX.—Les États ont été d'avis de ne pas porter à exécution.

Soit : 1.—L'élargissement du côté ouest de la rue du Pollet d'après la ligne rouge sur le plan No. 2,049 préparé par le Surintendant des Travaux des États et daté du 30 juin 1906, ni d'ouvrir un crédit de £11,740 pour cet objet.

Soit : 2.—L'élargissement, là où il en est besoin, du côté est de la rue du Pollet sur son entière longueur, depuis le Grand Carrefour jusqu'au Truchot, d'après la ligne rouge sur le plan précité, ni d'ouvrir un crédit de £12,743 pour cet objet.

Soit : 3.—L'élargissement du dit côté est, et ce quant aux propriétés Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, 45, 47, 49, 51, et celle dite "White Rock Hotel," seulement, ni d'ouvrir un crédit de £7,559 pour cet objet.

Soit : 4.—La nouvelle avenue suggérée, depuis le Grand Carrefour jusqu'à l'Esplanade du Nord, d'après le plan No. 2,045 préparé par le Surintendant des Travaux des États, ni d'ouvrir un crédit de £31,654 pour cet objet.

Soit : 5.—La nouvelle avenue précitée, suivant la ligne alternative rouge sur le plan No. 2,057, daté du 30 octobre 1906, ni d'ouvrir un crédit de £29,184 pour cet objet.

Soit : 6.—La nouvelle avenue précitée, suivant la ligne alternative verte sur le dit plan No. 2,057, ni d'ouvrir un crédit de £21,482 pour cet objet.

X.—Vu la délibération sur l'Article IX. il n'y a pas eu lieu de considérer l'Article X.

NOUVEAUX BUREAUX DES ÉTATS.

XI.—Les États ont :—

- (a) Autorisé M. le Superviseur à ériger sur la plantation appartenant aux États à l'ouest de la cale de radoub du Havre de St. Pierre-Port, un édifice pour servir de Bureaux des États, suivant le plan No. 2197, daté le 14 février 1911, signé de Messieurs J. H. Duquemin et T. J. Guilbert, à un coût qui n'excédera pas £7,000 stg.
- (b) Autorisé M. le Superviseur à emprunter, au nom des États, une somme qui n'excédera pas £7,000 stg., laquelle sera remboursable pendant une période de 50 ans.

(Après quoi la séance a été remise à mercredi le 26 avril courant à onze heures du matin.)

LE 26 AVRIL 1911.

Pardevant Jean Nant Brouard, écuyer, Lieutenant-Baillif; présents : les membres qui furent présents à la séance du 19 avril courant, à l'exception de William Carey, écuyer, Baillif, de Ferdinand Beckwith Mainguy, et John Leale, écuyers, Jurés,

des Recteurs de St. Pierre-Port, de St. André, de la Forêt, de St. Pierre-du-Bois, et du Castel, et de M. Daniel M. Le Cheminant, député.

M. Henry J. Morgan, délégué de la Douzaine du Canton No. 4, a remplacé M. Dan A. Aubert.

M. Stephen Rabey, délégué de la Douzaine de St. Martin, a remplacé M. Frédéric Ogier.

Les États ont délibéré et décidé comme suit :—

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE BAINS DE NATATION.

XII.—Les États ont été d'avis de louer à l'Association dite "The Guernsey Amateur Swimming Club" un morceau de terre formant partie de la plantation située à l'ouest de la Chaussée Albert pour l'établissement de bains de natation pour un terme qui n'excédera pas trente ans à un loyer nominal d'une livre stg. par an et de nommer un Comité chargé de considérer les autres conditions, y compris les plans des bâtiments qu'il sera proposé d'ériger sur le site, qu'il serait à propos d'attacher au contrat de louage, et d'en faire son rapport aux États.

Et ont les États nommé pour leur Comité: M. le Superviseur de la Chaussée, James Esten de Jersey, écuyer, Juré, et MM. William D. Murdoch, Edouard Valpied et William Mauger, avec l'assistance des Officiers du Roi.

"GUERNSEY AMATEUR SWIMMING CLUB."

NOUVEAUX RÈGLEMENTS DU CONCOURS POUR LA COUPE PRÉSENTÉE PAR LES ÉTATS.

XIII.—Les États ont été d'avis d'approuver les nouveaux règlements proposés par le Comité des États nommé le 7 décembre 1910, et d'accorder au "Guernsey Amateur Swimming Club" une allocation de £15, pour l'achat d'un vase en argenterie, comme prix dénommé "The States of Guernsey Cup," qui serait offert en concours aux Sports

Annuels du dit Club d'après les dits règlements dont la teneur suit :—

CONDITIONS.

- 1.—The competition to be a 440 yards combination race.
- 2.—It shall be open to *bona fide* amateurs only, members of the G.A.S.C., who shall not already have won the States Challenge Cup outright.
- 3 —Competitors must be either :
 - (a) Natives of the Bailiwick and have resided therein three months immediately preceding the match.
 - (b) Or have been pupils in one of the Schools in the Island for one year.
 - (c) Or have resided in the Island for two years immediately preceding the match.
- 4.—The Cup to become the absolute property of the competitor who shall win the match any three years.

HAVRE DE ST. SAMSON.

AMÉLIORATION DU CÔTÉ DU SUD DU DIT HAVRE.

XIV.—Les Etats ont été d'avis de mettre à la disposition du Comité pour le Havre de Saint Samson, la somme de £8,300 pour porter à exécution l'amélioration du dit havre du côté du sud, le tout suivant le plan No. 1805 en date du 1er juin 1901, et décrit dans les rapports dressés par Mons. J. H. Duquemin, Ingénieur des États, et d'autoriser Mons. le Président des Etats à présenter, au nom des États, une très humble requête à Sa Majesté le Roi en Conseil, le priant que la dite somme de £8,300 soit prise sur les revenus du havre de Saint Samson.

PROJET DE LOI.

LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI RELATIVE À LA RÉFORME DES ETATS.

XV.—Les États ont été d'avis d'adopter pour la deuxième fois le Projet de Loi intitulé “Loi modifiant la Loi relative à la Réforme des États,” dont la teneur suit :—

LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI RELATIVE À LA RÉFORME DES ÉTATS.

Vu la loi relative à la Réforme des États de Délibération sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 8 août 1899 enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 26 août 1899 :—

La clause suivante sera censée former partie de l'article VII. de la dite Loi :—

Dans le cas de l'élection d'un ou de plusieurs députés, quand le nombre de candidats n'excède pas le nombre de vacances, le Président des Etats pourra, après l'expiration du temps fixé pour la livraison des nominations, déclarer le candidat élu, ou les candidats élus (suivant le cas) et en donner connaissance par le moyen d'une affiche dans le vestibule de la Cour, et par une annonce dans la partie officielle de la *Gazette*.

Dans ce cas ceux qui seront ré-élus seront évoqués les premiers, et siégeront lors des séances des États, dans l'ordre qu'ils avaient entre eux auparavant, et les autres ensuite d'après leur aînesse.

LOI RELATIVE À LA SODOMIE.

XVI.—Les États ont été d'avis d'adopter le Projet de Loi amendé intitulé “Loi relative à la Sodomie,” et d'autoriser M. le Baillif à présenter au nom des États, une très-humble requête à Sa Majesté le Roi en Conseil, le priant d'y accorder Sa Sanction Royale, duquel Projet de Loi la teneur suit :—

LOI RELATIVE À LA SODOMIE.

Toute personne qui sera trouvée coupable du crime abominable de Sodomie, commis soit sur le genre humain, soit sur aucun animal, sera passible, à discrétion de justice, à être envoyée à la Servitude Pénale pour sa vie ou pour aucun terme qui ne sera pas moins de trois ans, ou à être emprisonnée pour aucun terme n'excédant pas deux ans, avec ou sans travail forcé.

Toute personne qui essayera de commettre le crime abominable sus-dit, ou qui sera coupable d'aucun assaut avec l'intention de commettre le dit crime, ou d'aucun assaut indécent sur aucune personne du sexe masculin, sera passible d'un délit, et étant trouvée coupable sera passible à discrétion de justice, à être envoyée à la Servitude Pénale pour aucun terme qui n'excédera pas dix ans et ne sera pas moins de trois ans, ou à être emprisonnée pour aucun terme n'excédant pas deux ans, avec ou sans travail forcé.

Lorsque, pendant le procès d'aucune offense punissable sous cette loi, il pourra être nécessaire de prouver connaissance charnelle, il ne sera pas nécessaire de prouver l'émission actuelle de substance afin de constituer une connaissance charnelle, mais la connaissance charnelle sera jugée complète sur la preuve de pénétration seulement.

BILLET D'ÉTAT.

À MESSIEURS LES MEMBRES DES ÉTATS
DE L'ÎLE DE GUERNESEY.

MESSIEURS,

J'ai l'honneur de vous avertir qu'il se tiendra une Assemblée Générale des États de Délibération dans la Salle d'Audience, mercredi, le 24 mai 1911, à onze heures du matin.

“FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE, IMPERIAL
EXHIBITION, 1911.”

FRAIS DE L'HOSPITALITÉ QUI SERA OFFERTE À
200 COMPATRIOTES ATTENDUS D'OUTRE MER.

MESSIEURS,

Dans le mois de Mars dernier un des Secrétaires du Mouvement dit “Festival of Empire” qui s'est établi sous un patronage des plus distingués en rapport avec le Couronnement de Sa Majesté et l'Exposition Impériale qui doivent avoir lieu cet été, a visité ces Iles pour savoir s'il était possible d'organiser à Guernesey et à Jersey, comme cela s'est déjà fait dans les grandes villes du Royaume Uni sous les auspices du dit mouvement, un accueil hospitalier à une forte partie des représentants et habitants de toutes les possessions d'outre mer de l'Empire Britannique qui com-

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mençant déjà à se diriger vers Londres. J'ai eu des conférences à ce sujet avec le Lieut.-Col. Ryder, l'agissant Lieutenant-Gouverneur, qui a généreusement promis de tenir une réception officielle et de participer dans les autres hospitalités qui doivent être offertes. MM. les Connétables et Douzeniers de St. Pierre-Port, ayant été avertis de ce qui était sur le tapis, se sont empressés, autant qu'ils pouvaient, de favoriser l'idée que la renommée de cette île devrait être dignement maintenue à cette occasion importante, et ont même voté une contribution à l'appui de leur opinion.

Les habitants de Jersey ont favorablement accueilli la suggestion de la visite proposée à leur île, et ont entrepris d'y faire les arrangements nécessaires. Il a fallu décider promptement si Guernesey agirait de même, afin qu'un programme de ce qui pouvait se faire ici fût inséré dans un Livret Officiel qui allait être publié pour l'usage et information de nos compatriotes lors de la dite "Festival of Empire, Imperial Exhibition, 1911." J'ai consulté la Cour Royale qui, quoique dépourvue de fonds en conséquence de la somme considérable qui a été accordée pour les frais des fêtes du Couronnement sur la prière des États, et d'autres allocations pour améliorations publiques qu'elle vient de faire, n'a pas hésité de garantir une somme de Cent Livres Sterling pour les frais qui doivent se faire, et ce, cas avenant que les États se trouveraient dans l'impossibilité de voter une telle somme pour cet objet, étant convaincue que les États voudraient prendre part à cette manifestation d'hospitalité pan-britannique.

Je dois ajouter que le nombre des visiteurs attendus a été estimé à 200, et que le jour officiel de leur arrivée sera le 29 du courant mois.

Il plaira aux États délibérer :—

I.—S'ils sont d'avis de voter une somme de Cent Livres Sterling pour les frais de l'hospitalité qui sera offerte au Contingent de nos compatriotes d'outre mer qui doivent venir de Londres nous faire visite à l'occasion de la " Festival of Empire, Imperial Exhibition, 1911."

Et s'ils sont de cet avis nommer un Comité chargé de l'administration de la dite somme et de la décision de toute question qui pourra s'élever par rapport à la manière dont elle sera dépensée.

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BIBLIOTHÈQUE PRIAULX.

NOUVEAU MEMBRE.

Lettre de M. le Secrétaire-Honoraire.

Guernsey, 20th March, 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the term of office of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. M. De Guérin as a member of the Council of the Priaulx Library expired on the 26th of December, 1910, and I beg you to request the States to elect a member as his successor on the Council.

Colonel De Guérin is eligible for re-election.

I have, &c., &c.,

G. E. LEE,

Trustee and Honorary Secretary.

William Carey, Esq.,

Bailiff of Guernsey, &c., &c.

III.—1911.

Il plaira aux États :—

II.—Nommer un membre du Conseil de la Bibliothèque Priaux pour remplacer T. W. M. de Guérin, écr., Juré, dont le terme de gestion est expiré.

COMITÉ SANITAIRE DES ÉTATS. NOUVEAU MEMBRE.

Lettre de M. le Président du Comité.

States Office, Guernsey, April 25th, 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that owing to the regrettable death of Mr. Albert C. Quick there is a vacancy on the States Committee for Sanitation, and therefore request that the States may be asked to elect a member in his place.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOHN N. BROUARD,

President, Board of Health.

To William Carey, Esq.,

Bailiff, and President of the States
of Guernsey.

Il plaira aux États :—

III.—Nommer un membre du Comité Sanitaire des États pour remplacer Mr. A. C. Quick, décédé.

III.—1911.

CONSEIL DES TÉLÉPHONES. NOUVEAU MEMBRE.

Lettre de M. l'Agissant-Président du Conseil.

States Telephone Department, Clifton,
Guernsey, 27th March, 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that the States may be invited at their next meeting to appoint a member for the States Telephone Council to replace Mr. A. C. Quick deceased, under Article XVI., Clause 5, of States Decision of 10th October, 1906.

I have, &c., &c.,

G. E. LEE,

Acting-President.

The Bailiff and President of the States
of Guernsey.

Il plaira aux États :—

IV.—Nommer un membre du Conseil des Téléphones
pour remplacer Mr. A. C. Quick, décédé.

COMITÉ SUR LE SUFFRAGE. NOUVEAU MEMBRE.

Lettre de M. le Président du Comité.

States Office, Guernsey, May 3rd, 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 3rd March last the States appointed me a member of the Suffrage Committee in place of Julius Bishop, Esq., who has been elected Supervisor.

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This appointment was, apparently, made in error, as I have been a member of this Committee since its constitution on the 11th October, 1905.

For this reason, therefore, I have the honour to request that the States may be invited to name another member of this Committee to fill the vacancy.

I have, &c., &c.,

J. B. COLLINGS,
President, States' Suffrage Committee.

William Carey, Esq., Bailiff,
and President of the States of Guernsey.

Il plaira aux États :—

V.—Nommer un membre du Comité sur le Suffrage pour remplir la place vacante en icelui.

MILICE ROYALE.

LA QUESTION DE COMPENSATION AU MILICIEN A. W. TORODE.

Rapport du Comité nommé le 3 mars 1911.

Bureau des États, le 6 avril 1911.

MONSIEUR,

Le Comité nommé le 3 mars 1911 pour prendre en considération la réclamation faite en faveur du Milicien A. W. Torode, et en faire un rapport aux États, ayant examiné la question de tous les côtés et pris tous les renseignements possibles, fait le rapport suivant :

III.—1911.

Il lui paraît bien prouvé que Jeudi le 28 septembre 1905, le jeune Torode en aidant comme milicien à dévaler un canon du Moulin des Grantez à la route des Grands Moulins a eu la jambe droite prise entre les rais de la roue gauche du susdit canon. En effet l'accident et ses suites ont eu lieu comme il est narré dans le Billet d'État du 3 mars dernier.

Après l'accident le genou a été longtemps enflé et douloureux, à présent il est ankylosé (soit synostose ou ankylose fibreuse) mais ni enflé ni douloureux et ne donne plus aucun signe d'inflammation.

Cet état paraît être l'effet de l'accident. Le Comité est d'avis que l'accident a déjà occasionné à Torode une grande perte de temps, des frais et des souffrances, et que Torode sera probablement sujet à cette infirmité pendant le reste de ses jours quoique sa santé générale n'en soit pas menacée.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de nos sentiments respectueux,

G. E. KINNERSLY, H. WALTER BROCK, FRANCIS E. CAREY, THOMAS ROBIN,	}	Membres du Comité.
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À William Carey, écuyer, Baillif,
et Président des États.

Il plaira aux États délibérer :—

VI.—Si, en conséquence de l'opinion exprimée dans le susdit Rapport en date du 6 avril 1911 du Comité chargé de prendre en considération la réclamation faite en faveur du Milicien A. W. Torode, ils sont d'avis de lui accorder, soit une gratuité, soit une pension annuelle, et d'en indiquer le montant ; et de statuer d'où le montant de la gratuité ou de la pension doit être pris.

ÉDUCATION PRIMAIRE OBLIGATOIRE.

NOMINATION D'UN SUPERVISEUR DES OFFICIERS SURVEILLANTS TEMPORAIRE.

MESSIEURS,

À la séance des États tenue le 19 avril 1911 la proposition qui suit fut retirée, afin d'être reproduite dans ce présent Billet d'État, pour donner à M. le Président du Comité de l'Éducation Paroissiale l'occasion qu'il désirait avoir de fournir de plus amples informations au sujet. Elles sont contenues dans la lettre qui suit :—

**Lettre de Lionel S. Carey, Écuyer, Président du Comité des
États pour l'Éducation Paroissiale.**

Education Office, Guernsey, May 8th, 1911.

SIR,

At the meeting of the States of the 19th inst., Article No. V., in respect to the appointment of Mr. Munday as Supervisor of Attendance Officers at a monthly salary of £4 3s. 4d., was withdrawn, with a view to affording the States Committee for Parochial Education an opportunity of stating their reasons for the appointment.

I am directed now by my Committee to communicate the following explanatory remarks which may be taken in continuation of my letter dated March 4th. My Committee trust that they will be held fully to explain the situation that has arisen.

In my predecessor's letter of the 3rd October, 1910, respecting the resignation of the Rev. Walter Brock with effect from the 1st January, 1911, an early report was promised as to the organization of the Compulsory Education Department. With a view to giving effect to this promise a Sub-Committee was appointed, but in consequence of changes in the personnel of this Sub-Committee, owing to the retire-

ment of several members from the Education Committee, no progress was made until the turn of the year.

On the first of January my Committee found itself saddled with the responsibility of carrying on the duties of the Compulsory Education Department without a Supervisor. The work was carried on by Mr. Munday, the Secretary, under the supervision of the Sub-Committee. This arrangement continued for a couple of months, during which several reports were submitted by the Sub-Committee to the Committee, and lines of policy laid down for the conduct of the work in communication with Parish Committees and in accordance with the Law on the subject.

Meanwhile the Enquiry Committee appointed by the States on the 8th June, 1910, was conducting its investigations on the whole subject of Education, with a view to the avoidance of overlapping and ensuring such economies as might prove feasible, and my Committee was apprised of the fact that some alterations in the working of the Compulsory Department were contemplated.

Under these circumstances my Committee held that the best manner of assisting that Committee, and of loyally carrying out the wishes of the States who had appointed it, would be to abandon all idea of suggesting any permanent arrangements until such time as the Enquiry Committee had reported and the States had deliberated and decided on their recommendation. Apart from this consideration it was manifest that it would be exceedingly difficult to attract any suitable outsider to an appointment the conditions of which might shortly be altered and while the whole question of the administration of the Department was in the crucible.

My Committee accordingly resolved that the only course open to them under the somewhat peculiar circumstances was to carry on the administration with the assistance of the Staff at their disposal, viz., the Secretary and the Office, keeping the control of the Department as far as possible in their own hands.

Such was the position of affairs at the beginning of March when my Committee were under the impression that the Enquiry Committee

would be soon submitting their report and that any arrangement we might make would be of a purely temporary character.

Mr. Munday was interviewed and an endeavour made to induce him to undertake the duties of Supervisor for a short period without additional emoluments. But Mr. Munday demurred and decided to stand at the exact terms of his agreement under which he is not, in the opinion of my Committee, bound to administer the Compulsory Department. It was accordingly decided to offer Mr. Munday the post at an additional salary of £4 3s. 4d. per mensem, and on accepting this proposal, the resolution forwarded with my letter dated March 4th was passed.

In view of the fact that the States were expecting a report from the Enquiry Committee and of the temporary nature of the appointment, my Committee forwarded a copy of this resolution to the President of the States, merely for the information of that body, with a view to assuring them that arrangements had been made for carrying on the administration of this important Department during the unavoidable interregnum. The President however saw fit to frame a deliberation on the subject, and in view of what has since transpired my Committee readily acquiesce in the view that it is most convenient and appropriate that the States should have an early opportunity of delivering themselves on the question.

The altered circumstances to which allusion is made in the preceding paragraph are due to the fact that there is now little prospect that the Enquiry Committee will be in a position to report until the Spring of 1912. The report on their deliberations is, it is gathered, suspended until Professor Sadler, who has been invited by both Committees to inspect the Schools and report on the whole subject of Education in the Island, completes his investigations. The services of Professor Sadler have not been secured without some difficulty and sacrifice on our part. Owing to numerous engagements he is unable to pay his first visit until the autumn of 1911, and he will not complete his enquiries until the Spring of 1912.

The period then for which temporary arrangements have to be made for the conduct of the work of Supervisor is likely to extend to 18 months, instead of 4 or 5 months, as originally contemplated by my Committee.

For the reasons enumerated in the previous paragraphs my Committee are unable to suggest any better arrangement for the sanction of the States than what they adopted at the beginning of March as a merely temporary expedient. The arrangement is economical and it saves £50 on the old arrangement; it moreover creates no vested interests and leaves the States and their Enquiry Committee an absolutely free hand for the organization of the Department. Further, it provides for the discharge of the very important work of the Compulsory Department without dislocation, and ensures that the Attendance Officers will be supervised at an important epoch when the special Education returns of the 1911 Census have to be tabulated and a basis secured for the working of the Department during the next decade, and finally it enables the Education Committee to keep such control over the Department to guard against a breach of continuity in administration and to secure that the very important questions that arise almost daily in connection with the working of the Department are not allowed to slide for want of proper attention and are dealt with by persons of sufficient authority and not relegated to mere Clerks. It is not perhaps realised in all quarters that the Compulsory Department touches the domestic life of the community in its tenderest parts, and that the Department is brought into contact with Parochial Committees, Managers of Voluntary Schools and Private Schools, Constables of Parishes, the Poor Law administration, Medical Officers, and Charitable Relief Organizations, that recalcitrant parents have to be interviewed and warned, and last but not least that prosecutions when in the last resort they have to be instituted, have to be intelligently and discreetly handled, for a series of failures would doubtless encourage the

disaffected and lead to the disorganization of the work of the Department.

I am, &c., &c.,

LIONEL S. CAREY,
President, States Committee for Parochial
Education.

William Carey, Esq.,
Bailiff, and President of the States,
Royal Court House, Guernsey.

Il plaira aux États délibérer :—

VII.—S'ils sont d'avis de nommer Mr. J. A. Munday pour agir comme Superviseur des Officiers Surveillants, en sus de ses devoirs actuels, à un salaire additionnel de £4 3s. 4d. par mois, la dite nomination devant ressortir son effet à compter du 1er janvier dernier et devant être considérée comme un engagement purement temporaire qui ne doit continuer que jusqu'à ce que les États aient délibéré sur telles propositions que le Comité d'enquête sur le système actuel de l'Éducation puisse recommander à ce sujet.

SYSTÈME MONÉTAIRE DE CETTE ÎLE.

MESSIEURS,

J'ai reçu une requête signée de 2,390 habitants de cette Ile me priant de faire les démarches afin que la monnaie présentement usitée en cette Ile soit changée à celle du Royaume Uni.

III.—1911.

Cette question a été dernièrement si discutée et semble diviser les membres de la communauté selon les divers points de vue d'où elle est envisagée à un tel degré qu'il est désirable de savoir quelle est l'opinion des États sur icelle.

Les signataires de la requête ne comprenant pas dix membres des États de Délibération en conformité avec les dispositions de la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats enregistrée sur les Records de cette Ile le 27 décembre 1844, je vous prie de délibérer d'abord si vous êtes d'avis de l'entretenir. Si vous êtes de cet avis, elle vous sera soumise dans le prochain Billet d'État.

Le Requête est conçue comme suit :—

BRITISH MONEY PETITION.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Island of Guernsey, do hereby respectfully pray the Bailiff, William Carey, Esq., to take such action as will bring about the change of the present French currency to British money ; and this in time to celebrate the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.

(Suivent les 2,390 signatures.)

(*La dite Requête revêtue de ses nombreuses signatures est déposée au Greffe.*)

Il plaira aux États délibérer :—

VIII.—S'ils sont d'avis d'entretenir la requête signée de 2,390 habitants de cette Ile touchant le changement du système monétaire en icelle.

PROJET DE LOI.

LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI RELATIVE À LA RÉFORME DES ÉTATS.

MESSIEURS,

La Loi relative à la Réforme des États de Délibération sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 8 août 1899 enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 28 août de la même année, se termine par l'article suivant :—

“X.—Ne pourront les mesures nécessaires être prises ci-après pour faire rappeler ou modifier les dispositions de cette Loi, et des articles non rappelés de la dite Loi du 13 décembre 1844, qu'après que les changements ou modifications que l'on voudra y introduire auront été soumis aux États à trois séances consécutives.”

Le Projet de Loi ci-dessous propose une addition c'est-à-dire une modification à la dite Loi contenue dans le dit Ordre en Conseil et par conséquent doit être soumise aux États à trois séances consécutives.

PROJET DE LOI.

LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI RELATIVE À LA RÉFORME DES ÉTATS.

Aux Chefs-Plaids d'après Noël tenus le 16 janvier 1911, pardevant M. le Baillif, présents, &c.

La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a adopté un projet de loi intitulé “Loi modifiant la Loi relative à la Réforme des États.” Et est Monsieur le Baillif prié de mettre le dit projet devant les États afin que s'ils l'approuvent il soit transmis à Sa Majesté en Conseil pour Sa Sanction Royale, duquel projet la teneur suit :

LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI RELATIVE À LA RÉFORME DES ÉTATS.

Vu la loi relative à la Réforme des États de Délibération sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 8 août 1899 enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 26 août 1899 :—

III.—1911.

La clause suivante sera censée former partie de l'article VII. de la dite Loi:—

Dans le cas de l'élection d'un ou de plusieurs députés, quand le nombre de candidats n'excède pas le nombre de vacances, le Président des États pourra, après l'expiration du temps fixé pour la livraison des nominations, déclarer le candidat élu, ou les candidats élus (suivant le cas) et en donner connaissance par le moyen d'une affiche dans le vestibule de la Cour, et par une annonce dans la partie officielle de la *Gazette*.

Dans ce cas ceux qui seront ré-élus seront évoqués les premiers, et siégeront lors des séances des États, dans l'ordre qu'ils avaient entre eux auparavant et les autres ensuite d'après leur aînesse.

Les États ayant adopté le dit Projet de Loi pour la première fois à leur séance du 3 mars 1911, et pour la deuxième fois à leur séance du 26 avril 1911, je vous le sou mets maintenant pour la troisième fois à la troisième séance consécutive.

Il plaira aux États délibérer :—

IX.—S'ils sont d'avis d'adopter pour la troisième et dernière fois et à la troisième séance consécutive le susdit Projet de Loi intitulé "Loi modifiant la Loi relative à la Réforme des États," et d'autoriser M. le Baillif à présenter, au nom des États, une très-humble requête à Sa Majesté le Roi en Conseil, le priant d'y accorder Sa Sanction Royale.

PROJET DE LOI.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À LA TAXATION PAROISSIALE.

Aux Chefs-Plaids d'après Pâques tenus le 24 avril 1911, pardevant William Carey, écuyer, Baillif, présents : Jean Nant Brouard, Ernest Collas, George III.—1911.

Edward Kinnersly, George Herbert Le Mottée, Julius Bishop, John Bonamy Collings, Adolphus John Hocart, John Leale, Lionel Slade Carey, et James Esten de Jersey, écers., Jurés.

La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a adopté un projet de loi intitulé "Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale." Et est Monsieur le Baillif prié de mettre le dit projet devant les États afin que s'ils l'approuvent il soit soumis à Sa Majesté en Conseil pour Sa Sanction Royale, duquel projet la teneur suit :—

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À LA TAXATION PAROISSIALE.

Est et demeure rappelé le Titre II. de la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale, sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil du 30 juillet 1868 enregistré sur les records de cette île le 29 août 1868, et le Titre suivant y est substitué.

TITRE II.

OBJETS DE LA PREMIÈRE CLASSE.

4.—Les Taxes pour les objets de la première classe se lèveront :

1° Sur les personnes contribuables qui habitent la paroisse et ce sur la valeur, estimée en quartiers de froment de rente, des biens-meubles que chacun possède de quelque nature ou en quelque pays qu'ils puissent être, déduction faite de la valeur de ses dettes mobilières.

La somme de £25 sera censée équivaloir à un quartier de froment de rente.

2° Sur tout héritage situé dans la paroisse étant propriété particulière et ce sur la valeur capitale, estimée en quartiers de froment de rente, de chaque héritage et ce suivant les évaluations portées dans le Cadastre de la paroisse où l'héritage est situé mentionné dans la Loi relative à l'entretien des Voies Publiques (1904).

Les taxes sur les héritages pour les objets de la première classe seront payées par les propriétaires de tels héritages qu'ils aient ou qu'ils n'aient pas d'établissement dans cette île.

Tout contribuable possédant de la propriété immobilière dans plus d'une paroisse aura le droit de voter dans les assemblées paroissiales de chacune d'icelles, mais ne sera éligible à une charge paroissiale que dans la paroisse où il réside, et dans les élections de Députés ne pourra voter que dans la paroisse où il réside.

III.—1911.

5.—Pour arriver à connaître la valeur des meubles de chaque contribuable la Cour Royale sera autorisée à passer telles Ordonnances que dans sa sagesse elle croira nécessaires.

6.—Tout propriétaire d'héritage, étant débiteur de rentes, aura le droit, en payant les arrérages de telles rentes de se rembourser (*pro rata*) de la Taxe Paroissiale qui sera payable par lui sur son héritage pendant l'année pour laquelle les dits arrérages sont dûs.

7.—Un étranger ne sera sujet à être taxé, sauf sur sa propriété immobilière située dans l'île, qu'après avoir résidé trois ans dans cette île ; à la fin de ce temps il sera taxé sur ses meubles dans la paroisse de sa résidence.

Un mari est sujet à être taxé tant pour les biens de sa femme que pour les siens.

Le bien dont un habitant jouit des revenus n'est point exempté de taxation par être en fidéicommis.

Les gardes naturels, les tuteurs, et les curateurs-aux-biens payeront la taxe paroissiale qui sera due sur les propriétés de ceux qu'ils représentent.

Les usufruitiers et les saisis d'héritage payeront la taxe paroissiale sur les héritages dont ils sont saisis.

8.—Il sera loisible aux Chefs de Famille d'une paroisse, s'il n'y a pas de Cadastre pour la dite paroisse, suivant aux provisions du Titre III. de la présente loi, de délibérer que des deniers seront levés pour les objets compris dans la Deuxième Classe au moyen d'une taxe, pourvu que le montant requis pour l'année n'excède pas la somme d'un penni par quartier.

Il plaira aux États délibérer :—

X.—S'ils sont d'avis d'adopter le susdit Projet de Loi intitulé "Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation paroissiale" avec telles modifications qu'il plaira aux États y apporter, et d'autoriser M. le Baillif à présenter, au nom des États, une très humble Requête à Sa Majesté le Roi en Conseil le priant d'y accorder Sa Sanction Royale.

WILLIAM CAREY,
Baillif

Cour Royale,
ce 12 mai 1911.
III.—1911.

APPENDICE.

No. I.

ÉCOLE TECHNIQUE ET DES ARTS.

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ.—1910.

ÉCOLE TECHNIQUE ET DES ARTS.

RAPPORT ET COMPTES.

Lettre de M. le Président du Comité.

States Office, Guernsey, March 25th, 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward you herewith the report of the Technical and Art School for the year 1910, as well as a statement of Accounts, and to request that you will be so good as to include them in an early Billet, as an Appendix.

I have, &c., &c.,

T. W. M. DE GUÉRIN,
President, States Committee for Technical
and Art School.

To William Carey, Esq., Bailiff,
and President of the States of Guernsey.

Report of the Guernsey Technical and Art School for the year 1910.

SIR,

In presenting a Report of the working of the Guernsey Technical and Art School for the year 1910, the Committee has to record a decrease in numbers of one pupil only.

It may be noted that the number of amusements available in the evenings for young people in the Town militates considerably against an increase of pupils in the school.

It is possible that if a sufficient number of country pupils could be found, arrangements might be made for the teaching to be given in convenient centres to enable them to attend—and it is very desirable that a serious effort should be made in conjunction with States Schools to carry this out.

At the end of the past year there were 70 individual pupils on the books, viz. :—67 Evening, and 3 Morning. 38 attended the first term, 31 the second, and 54 the third, giving an average of 41 per term against 43 per term last year. The 54 for the third term include 13 Boy Scouts who joined during the latter part of the term.

The following table shows a comparison between the years 1909 and 1910, as regards attendance of pupils and fees received.

1909.				1910.			
1st Term.		£	s. d.	1st Term.		£	s. d.
Morning—	6 pupils	9	2 6	Morning—	2 pupils	1	16 0
Evening—	52 „	18	14 6	Evening—	37 „	13	3 0
		<u>£27 17 0</u>				<u>£14 19 0</u>	
2nd Term.		£	s. d.	2nd Term.		£	s. d.
Morning—	3 pupils	4	3 0	Morning—	1 pupil	1	5 0
Evening—	35 „	12	10 6	Evening—	30 „	10	0 6
		<u>£16 13 6</u>				<u>£11 5 6</u>	

III.—1911.

APPENDICE.

5

3rd Term.	£	s.	d.	3rd Term.	£	s.	d.
Morning— 4 pupils	3	14	6	Morning— 2 pupils	2	16	6
Evening—32 „	11	6	0	Evening—51 „	16	14	10
	<u>£15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>£19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Total.....	59	11	0	Total	45	15	10
Elizabeth College, 3 terms... 60	0	0		Elizabeth College, 3 terms... 60	0	0	
	<u>£119</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£105</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>

shewing a decrease of £13 15s. 2d. in receipts, due to a falling off in morning class.

BOARD OF EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS.

	Candidates.	1st	Results. 2nd	Fail.
Freehand drawing in outline.....	5	1	2	2
Principles of Ornament.....	3	—	1	2

The Committee regret that the Directors of Elizabeth College have found it necessary to terminate their agreement to pay £60 per annum for Mr. Hewitt's services. This is also a serious loss for the Technical and Art School.

I am, &c., &c.,

HILARY M. CARRÉ,

President, Subscribers' Committee T. & A. School.

The President, States Technical and
Art School Committee.

GUERNSEY TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOL, HON. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.
JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1910.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1909	...	34 5 7	Principal's Salary	...	210 0 0
States Grant, 1910	...	250 0 0	Assistant Teachers' Salaries:—		
Fees from Technical Art School	...	44 6 10	Miss N. Cohen	£25 0 0	
Fees from Elizabeth College	...	60 0 0	Mr. F. Robert	25 0 0	
Grant from National Schools	...	20 2 6	Mr. J. S. Irish	13 0 0	
Donations <i>re</i> Removal	...	21 14 6	Mr. E. Lihou	0 15 0	
Subscriptions	...	13 7 5		---	63 15 0
Interest at Bank	...	3 19 5	Advertising and Stationery	...	6 15 8
Arts and Crafts Society (Proportion of Gas)	...	1 10 0	Caretakers	...	16 18 2
			Cheque Book	...	0 4 2
			Commission on collection of Subscriptions	...	0 12 6
			Examination Fees	...	1 7 10
			Gas Company	...	7 9 2
			Insurance	...	0 10 6
			Removal Expenses	...	40 1 11
			Rent—Victoria Road, £17 10s.; National Schools, £10...	...	27 10 0
			Sundry Expenses...	...	0 18 8
			Tradesmen's Accounts	...	3 9 1
			Balance at Bank	...	69 13 7
					<u>£449 6 3</u>

February 27, 1911.

Audited and found correct,

D. A. AUBERT, Hon. Treasurer.

A. I. LE PATOUREL, } Auditors.
WILLIAM FORAN, }

APPENDICE.

No. II.

ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES PRIMAIRES,

1910.

ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES PRIMAIRES.

**Lettre de M. le Président du Comité pour les Écoles Publiques
Primaires.**

Education Office, Guernsey, March 17th, 1911.

SIR,

In accordance with the requirements of Article 18 of the Education Law of 1903, I have the honour to furnish you with the enclosed reports of the States Inspector, the Supervisor of Attendance Officers, and also the Rev. E. Copson-Peake's Report on Religious Knowledge, for the year 1910.

I have, &c., &c.,

LIONEL S. CAREY,
President,
States Committee for Parochial Education.

William Carey, Esq., Bailiff,
and President of the States.

1.—Report of States Inspector and Secretary of Education.

Education Office, Guernsey, December 31st, 1910.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1910.

A list of the Schools under the direction and control of the States and Parochial Committees is appended. As during the current year they will be examined and reported on by an "Outside Inspector" (in accordance with Art. 18 of the Education Law), it is unnecessary for me now to trouble you with more than a general survey of the Schools as a whole.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to report that, while there is naturally considerable range of merit in the work of the several Schools, they have in my opinion all reached a creditable stage of general efficiency. Some are more favourably influenced than others by fortunate conditions of staff and other circumstances, but in all, good work is being done, satisfactory discipline is maintained, and teachers are anxiously trying to improve their methods and to influence for good the characters and attainments of the children confided to their care.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

Anyone reading the reports for last year of the Examiner in Religious Knowledge and comparing them with those furnished by him at his first inspection will realise how great has been the advance made in the most important subject of the curriculum during the time the Education Committee have been enabled to secure his assistance. It may not be out of place for me to bear testimony to the advantage gained in all Schools examined by the Rev. E. Copson-Peake owing to his wide experience, his unflagging industry, his ability and tact as an Examiner, and the genial and kindly assistance and advice he has always been ready to give to the members of the teaching staff. I was sorry to hear from him that, owing to personal reasons, he would be unable to examine the Guernsey Schools this year in the event of his being invited to do so. The States have now removed from this year's estimates the provision for Examination in Religious Knowledge.

THE ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic continue to receive systematic attention in all departments. I am endeavouring to ensure that they shall be taught on practical and intelligent lines so that our children may be, in some measure, prepared to face the ordinary problems of everyday life.

III.—1911.

CLASS SUBJECTS.

An impression prevails that new subjects are constantly being added to the curriculum followed in our Primary Schools. This is quite a mistaken idea. With the exception of Nature Study, Cookery and Gardening, no subject is now taught in our Schools which was not taken in some departments here twenty years ago. But the policy of the States Committee has been, while allowing as much freedom as possible to meet the circumstances of each particular School, to equalise the opportunities afforded to Scholars in all parts of the Island and to see that their physical and mental alertness should be stimulated by lessons based on practical observation and experience.

Map Drawing is the least satisfactory feature in several Schools. On the other hand great progress has been made in the teaching of singing. More time is not given to the subject, but while formerly practically all our Scholars sang as nature prompted them, a large proportion are now being taught to sing with results as gratifying to themselves as they are pleasing to their listeners.

“PRACTICAL” SUBJECTS.

Needlework has for some years been satisfactorily taught to all girls; this year, for the first time, Drawing being taught to the boys in every School. The senior girls in the three Parochial Schools of St. Peter-Port are taught Practical Cookery with very satisfactory results. Gardening is practised with enthusiasm in at least two departments for boys, while in several other Schools teachers are feeling their way and preparing to teach the subject methodically as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

FRENCH.

I have nothing to add to what I wrote last year on this subject. Teachers are doing their best, but unfortunately the language is year by year being dropped in the children's home life.

EXAMINATIONS FOR STATES BOURSES.

These were held on new lines this year. Every child within the age limit was allowed to compete, provided the 5th Standard had been reached and other essential conditions had been observed.

The work done compared favourably with that of previous years.

PARISH COMMITTEES.

Relations with these bodies have throughout the year been of a cordial character. The efficient working of Primary Education in this Island owes much to the careful manner in which local authorities discharge their duties and the very real interest shewn by them in the welfare of their Schools.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

The arrangements for the Scholarship Examination were entirely on novel lines. Their success was in a great measure due to the ready and able co-operation of the Head Teachers. I am giving expression to no formal compliment when I put on record my sense of obligation to the Teaching Staff in our Primary Schools. A more loyal, conscientious and capable body of public servants could not be secured. If only the quality of the work done in our Schools were more generally known, and if people would take the trouble to visit these institutions before criticising them, it is certain that the Island, as a whole, would soon learn to value and appreciate the important services rendered to the rising generation by the teachers in our Schools. We are often told that Education was much more efficient thirty years ago than it is to-day. It may not therefore be out of place to invite a comparison between the reports of the present day and those received in 1881.

I would ask you to allow me once again to express to yourself and to the members of the States Committee, my gratitude for the encouragement and support accorded me during the past year, and for the kindly assistance I have always received at their hands.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOHN A. MUNDAY,

States Inspector and Secretary of Education.

The President,

States Education Committee.

RETURN SHOWING :—(1) Nominal accommodation calculated on actual floor space ; (2) Number on Books ; (3) Average Attendance ; (4) Number of times Registers have been inspected by Parish Authorities.

1.—ST. PETER-PORT.

SCHOOL.	Nominal Accommodation.	No. on Books at end of Feb.	Average Attendance.	No. of times Registers inspected by Parish Authorities.
Amherst Boys'	250	240	243	6
„ Girls'	250	173	174	7
„ Infants'	250	228	172	7
Vauvert Boys'	250	181	174	3
„ Girls'	250	192	176	3
„ Infants'	340	311	212	3
Melrose Boys'	250	207	200	5
„ Girls'	250	144	144	5
„ Infants'	250	224	161	5
	2,340	1,900	1,656	

III.—1911.

2.—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	Nominal Accommodation.	No. on Books at end of Feb.	Average Attendance.	No. of times Registers inspected by Parish Authorities.
St. Sampson's Boys'.....	250	147	155	4
„ Girls'.....	250	143	133	3
„ Infants'.....	250	252	181	4
Castel Boys'	160	118	113	2
„ Girls'	160	154	144	2
Eturs Infants'	84	61	45	1
St. Saviour's	140	93	88	4
Saward Infants'	66	34	27	4
Sarel Infants'	44	49	31	4
St. Martin's Boys'	172	167	145	4
„ Girls'	172	180	154	4
„ Infants'	130	133	121	4
Forest.....	153	126	116	1
St. Pierre-du-Bois Boys'.....	121	101	91	2
„ „ Girls'.....	121	90	85	4
„ „ Infants'.....	81	44	30	4
St. Andrew's Boys'	112	56	55	5
„ Girls'	120	59	59	5
„ Infants'	124	76	58	5
Vale Boys'.....	210	196	187	3
„ Girls'	210	206	197	1
„ Infants'.....	136	180	140	1
Hautes Capelles Boys'.....	185	151	146	1
„ „ Girls'.....	185	144	132	3
„ „ Infants'.....	96	88	70	0
Torteval.....	88	77	63	0
	3,850	3,125	2,766	

3.—VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

St. Joseph's Boys'	102	56	59	8
„ „ Girls'	171	147	107	9
Burnt Lane	255	263	219	3
L'Erce	62	20	16	2
Rocquaine	46	47	37	1
Cobo	120	68	48	1
Delancey	141	146	143	10
Total.....	1,897	747	629	
Grand Total	8,087	5,772	5,052	

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR STATES BOURSES TO THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Number admitted to final Examinations	73
Number of Scholarships awarded.....	14

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS.

FIRST YEAR.

Class I	1
Class II	None.
Class III	2
Fail.....	1

SECOND YEAR.

Class I	4
Class II	5
Class III	2

THIRD YEAR.

Class I	1
Class II	7
Class III	0

FOURTH YEAR.

Class I	1
Class II.....	18
Class III	2

44 Entries.

EXAMINATIONS IN FRENCH.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

	Entries.	Class I.	Class II.	Fail.
WRITTEN WORK.—Advanced	9	0	5	4
„ „ Intermediate.....	25	2	18	5
		Passes.		
„ „ Elementary	33	22	0	11

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Entries.	Distinctions.	Passes.	Fail.
32	5	24	2

PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1909-1910.

Entries.	Passes, Men.	Passes, Women.	Fail.
19	5	4	10

III.—1911.

2.—Report of the Inspector in Religious Knowledge.

To the President of the States Committee of Elementary Education.

SIR,

In handing you the reports on the Guernsey Primary Schools examined by me last June, I am happy to say that the favourable impression which my former visits gave me has been confirmed by my recent examination of them. Improvement in Religious Teaching and Knowledge still continues, and the interest shown both by teachers and children in this part of their work made my inspections a pleasure.

The Syllabus of the Educational Committee has been generally adhered to. To the Senior Scholars the Old Testament subjects, the Books of Judges and Samuel, have been taught in an intelligent way; in some of the schools a particularly clear grasp of their interpretation, and the lessons to be learnt therefrom, was shown. The events of Our Lord's life and the details and lessons of His Miracles and Parables, as related in the Synoptic Gospels, have also been well and practically taught. The Sermon on the Mount however, of which an analysis is given for the Teachers' help, might, in most of the Schools, have been more fully dealt with.

In the Middle and Lower Groups, the explanation of the Lord's Prayer and Commandments might be made in a way more suited to the ages of the children—a rather difficult, but not impossible task—as proved by the excellent answering in these groups, in some of the schools, on these subjects.

In the Infants' Schools and Classes, the usual course of Instruction has been ably and successfully given, and the children were as a rule keen to answer. Nearly all the schools are now provided with excellent pictures illustrating the Scriptural Lessons.

I noticed that Prayers for the children's private use are taught in very few schools, and I would call the attention of the Managers and Teachers to this, to my mind, serious omission. Doubtless the duty and privilege is inculcated in all the schools, but I think that in addition, a simple form of prayer for morning and evening should be taught and the children encouraged to use it at home. Most of the educational publishers supply forms of prayer for this purpose.

No other points occur to me as calling for special remark; but I should like to add that in carrying out the work with which your Committee has entrusted me, my aim has been, not merely to ascertain the amount of Bible learning the children have acquired, but chiefly the influence it has and is likely to have upon their behaviour and religious belief.

I beg to express my gratitude for the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which I was received by the Teachers, one and all, and also to yourself and Mr. Munday for the assistance you and he have given me.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,

EDWARD COPSON PEAKE.

Hinton Rectory, Alresford, Hants,
July 10th, 1910.

AMHERST BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 245.

No. present at Examination, 241.

The Religious Teaching is thoroughly sound and good throughout, and the Examiner was pleased to notice that the bearing of the Bible Lessons on the boys' lives has not been overlooked. The Examination gave very good results, creditable alike to Teachers and Scholars.

AMHERST GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 180.

No. present at Examination, 173.

This School maintains its character for the thoroughness of its Religious Instruction, and the girls' grasp of it. The order, behaviour, and general tone are excellent.

AMHERST INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 218.

No. present at Examination, 211.

The tone and order of this School are excellent, and the Religious Teaching is deserving of the highest commendation.

MELROSE BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 202.

No. present at Examination, 185.

The progress made in the past few years in this School in regard to Religious Instruction continues under the new master. The Upper Group has received thoroughly good practical teaching and the answering (Oral and Written) did great credit both to teachers and scholars. In the Middle and Lower Groups, the meanings of the Commandments and of the petitions of the Lord's Prayer might be more simply and practically explained. In the Middle Group there were more inaccuracies in the writing from memory than the Examiner expected to find. The singing and chanting are a pleasant feature in the Religious Instruction here. There is a good tone about the School.

III.—1911.

MELROSE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 148.

No. present at Examination, 145.

The Religious Teaching in this School is painstaking and earnest, and the Examination thereon gave satisfactory results, the Middle Group acquitting itself the best. In the Lowest Group the answering was ready, but seemed to show a rather superficial knowledge of the subjects. In the Upper Group some of the girls answered excellently both *viva-voce* and on paper, but the Group as a whole are not as good as last year. The Repetition was good throughout and the writing from memory very fair. As usual the behaviour of the girls—indeed the whole tone of the School—was most pleasing.

MELROSE INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 220.

No. present at Examination, 200.

This School continues to be happily and successfully taught. The children were bright, and the answering keen and intelligent in all Three Groups. The Repetition also has been reverently taught. With the Upper Group (Standard I) a few more lessons from the Life of Our Saviour might be added to their Syllabus. The general result of the Examination was very good.

VAUVERT BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 193.

No. present at Examination, 181.

The Examination showed that in each Group the Syllabus of Religious Instruction for the year has been faithfully taught, and gave good results. The Upper Group would have been marked V.G. had the practical lessons to be learnt from narratives, miracles, and parables written about in the abstracts, been more fully stated in them. In all the Groups the meanings of the clauses of the Lord's Prayer and of the Commandments should be more fully explained and illustrated from the Bible Lessons.

VAUVERT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 195.

No. present at Examination, 186.

The Oral Examination of the Upper Group was quite satisfactory, but the paper work was hardly up to VI and VII Standard level. The Repetition was very fair. The Second and Third Groups were good, but the Lord's Prayer and Commandments should receive fuller explanation and illustrations from the Bible Lessons. In the Lowest Group the answering was good, but came from too small a portion of the children. In these Groups the Repetition and writing from memory were good.

VAUVERT INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 308.

No. present at Examination, 288.

The Religious Teaching in this large Infants' School is sympathetic and suited to the various ages and capacities of the children who, in all the six Groups, were most keenly interested in the Scripture Lessons.

The Examination was very satisfactory.

ST. SAMPSON'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 156.

No. present at Examination, 145.

This is a very good School throughout in regard to Religious Instruction, which is full, definite, and practical. The answering was intelligent and general in all the Groups. The behaviour of the boys was all that could be desired.

ST. SAMPSON'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 146.

No. present at Examination, 140.

These Girls are being well taught with very good results. The Examiner was particularly pleased with the Lowest Group. The tone of the School is all that can be desired.

ST. SAMPSON'S INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 238.

No. present at Examination, 213.

These Infants are taught with much kindness and take great interest in their Scriptural Pictures; but a little stricter discipline would enable them to do more justice at an Examination to the teaching they receive. To Standard 1, some simple explanation of the Lord's Prayer and Commandments should be given. The Repetition was very well said.

HAUTES CAPELLES BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 149.

No. present at Examination, 143.

This School continues to hold a high position among the schools of the Island for Religious Instruction, and passed a very good Examination thereon, the Upper Group being excellent. The teachers of the Middle and Lower Groups must not overlook the importance of drawing out the lessons deduced from the Bible Narratives in such a way as to be helpful to the children in their daily lives. The Repetition and written exercises were very good.

HAUTES CAPELLES GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 149.

No. present at Examination, 142.

In this school the Religious Instruction is faithfully and earnestly given, and the general result of the Examination was creditable to the teachers. The paper work of the Upper Group was hardly so good as the Examiner expected to find it, judging from the *viva-voce* answering which was as good as it could be and showed excellent teaching. In the Lowest Group the simple explanation of the Lord's Prayer and Commandments might have been better grasped, and there was a little hesitation in the Repetition of the Scripture. Prayers for the children's private use are taught in this school.

HAUTES CAPELLES INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 90.

No. present at Examination, 78.

Pains are evidently bestowed on the Religious Instruction of these little ones ; and a fair proportion of them answered simple questions on their pictures. The Repetition of Psalm 23, Texts, Hymns, and the Commandments was very good.

VALE BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 197.

No. present at Examination, 188.

Great pains have as usual been taken by all concerned to make the Religious Instruction of real value to the children, with excellent results. The Boys are evidently taught to think. The abstracts of the Upper Group confirmed the *viva-voce* evidence of full and practical teaching. The memory work, also repeated and written was very good.

VALE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 211.

No. present at Examination, 206.

The Religious Instruction continues to be thoroughly earnest. The Upper Group deserves special mention ; the subjects have been taught fully and usefully, and the answering was intelligent and very general. In the Middle and Lower Groups painstaking work has been done. The Repetition Subjects were for the most part very good, and the Written Exercises were good.

VALE INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 177.

No. present at Examination, 175.

The Religious Teaching is painstaking and earnest, and a very good Examination was passed. The Bible knowledge in the Upper Group and Middle Group is intelligent and the answering was pleasing. The "Baby" Group is suitably taught. The Repetition was distinctly and well said.

ST. ANDREW'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 57.

No. present at Examination, 55.

Good, sound Religious Instruction continues to characterise this School. The Examiner was particularly pleased with the abstracts of the Senior Scholars. The writing from memory also was very neat and correct. The Repetition was accurately and well said. The tone of the School is excellent.

ST. ANDREW'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 62.

No. present at Examination, 58.

The Girls passed a very creditable examination. There was thoughtful answering in the Upper Group, but the lessons to be deduced from the Bible incidents and Miracles, and Parables were hardly so well drawn out in the abstracts of the Upper Group as last year. Good work has been done with the Lower Group.

The Memory Work (written and said) was very good. The tone of this School is excellent.

ST. ANDREW'S INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 75.

No. present at Examination, 73.

The Infants are carefully and well taught and passed a thoroughly good Examination. The babies were most eager to answer.

SAWARD INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 32.

No. present at Examination, 32.

These little ones are being carefully and suitably taught and passed a good Examination in simple Religious Knowledge.

SAREL INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 43.

No. present at Examination, 40.

This School has much improved since last year. The children answered quite eagerly, and showed a good simple knowledge of Bible History. The teacher might go a little more fully into the details of the lessons taught. The Repetition of Texts was very good and the Hymns were sung most heartily.

ROCQUAINE INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 46.

No. present at Examination, 33.

These Infants said a large amount of Repetition and answered readily and intelligently on their pictures of Old and New Testament incidents. The teacher deserves every encouragement.

TORTEVAL MIXED SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 75.

No. present at Examination, 73.

The Upper Group answered brightly and intelligently, and their written exercises confirmed the *viva voce* evidence of good Religious Instruction. The large Lower Group again showed improvement in answering on last year, and acquitted itself well also in Repetition and Singing.

The new teachers deserve commendation for their work.

L'ERÉE INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. on Books, 20.

No. present at Examination, 18.

These Infants repeated the 23rd Psalm, the Commandments, and Texts quite well, and showed a fair simple knowledge of Bible Stories.

3.—Report of Supervisor of Attendance Officers.

Education Office, Guernsey, 31st December, 1910.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to your Committee my report on the working of the Compulsory Education Law during the year 1910.

ATTENDANCE.

The general percentage of Attendance for all the Scholars in the States Primary Schools has been 86·9, viz. : 85·3 to the end of April, 89·8 to the end of July, and 85·7 to the end of the year.

During many months of the year an Epidemic of Measles raged in the country parishes and finally invaded the Town Parish.

NUMBER ON BOOKS.

The average number of children on the Registers during the year was 5,710—an increase of 46 on last year. At the close of the year the registers contained the names of 5,684 precisely the same number as at the close of 1909. The number of children of school age, who left the Island during the course of the year was 140, viz. : 98 from St. Peter-Port, 25 from the Vale and St. Sampson's, and 17 from the remaining country parishes. There are also, at close of the year 45 children of School age, who, owing to ill-health, have either never been entered on the registers of any Primary School, or have been temporarily removed therefrom.

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THE ATTENDANCE OFFICERS

The Attendance Officers have, during the course of the year, paid 5,648 visits to parents, with reference to the absence of 6,662 children.

As the States have accepted my resignation of the office which they entrusted to me in the introduction of Compulsory Education and as the administration thereof has passed out of my hands, I think it fitting that I should confine this report to a bare statement of facts and statistics. I cannot, however, lay aside my work without heartily thanking your Committee, the Managers of Schools, the Head Teachers and the Attendance Officers for the unfailing help which they have rendered me during my tenure of office and without expressing the hope that the importance of the regular attendance of children at School—so essential to their future welfare—may, as the years go on, be increasingly realised by the community at large.

I am, &c., &c.,

H. WALTER BROCK,

Supervisor of Attendance Officers.

Lionel S. Carey, Esq.,

President, States Committee for Parochial Education.

APPENDICE.

No. III.

RAPPORT DE L'OFFICIER DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE, 1910.

RAPPORT DE L'OFFICIER DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE.

Letter from the President of the Board.

States Office, Guernsey, May 11th, 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to present the Twelfth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1910, and to request that it may be printed as an Appendix to the "Billet d'État," and that a certain number of copies (say 100) be struck off for distribution in the usual way.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOHN N. BROUARD

President, Board of Health.

William Carey, Esq., Bailiff,
and President of the States of Guernsey.

REPORT FOR 1910.

The amount of sunshine recorded during 1910 was 1,773 hours. Average of past 16 years, 1911 hours, the record for the British Isles. Rainfall, 46·16 inches. Average, 36·51 inches.

POPULATION.

The estimated population at the middle of the year was 44,335, an increase of 190 over the preceding year. The increase of Births over Deaths was 435. I have endeavoured to ascertain the number of persons who have emigrated during the year but without success: although most of the Agents supplied me with information, others could not see their way to do so. As a precaution I have therefore made a considerable allowance on this account.

In England the increase in emigration over 1909 has been 65% and in Scotland 75%.

As the census will be taken in 1911 the opportunity will occur of checking the computed population of the Island before the next report is published.

Table I. (INCORP. SOC. OF M. O. H., 1900 (FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.)

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 registered.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
Column ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1900.....	39,703	1,011	25·46	145	143·4	624	15·72
1901.....	40,300	1,096	27·20	190	171·3	699	17·34
1902.....	40,550	1,128	27·80	161	142·7	657	16·20
1903	41,050	1,120	27·28	112	100·0	597	14·54
1904.....	41,710	1,144	27·42	181	158·2	690	16·54
1905.....	42,220	1,129	27·10	155	135·0	644	15·20
1906.....	42,730	1,112	26·00	154	138·4	588	13·70
1907.....	43,150	1,068	24·75	123	115·1	606	13·83
1908.....	43,730	1,005	23·00	131	131·0	591	13·30
1909.....	44,145	1,013	22·94	111	109·6	521	11·62
Averages for ten years, 1900-1909.	41,928	1,082	25·90	146	134·4	622	14·81
1910.....	44,335	989	22·3	107	108·1	549	12·36

BIRTHS.

The number of Births was 989, a rate of 22·3 per 1,000. The average of the preceding ten years was 25·9. This is lower than last year, the previous lowest on record by 64.

The number of illegitimate births was 38, a percentage to the total births of 3·84.

MARRIAGES.

There were 284 marriages during the year, a rate of 12·8 per 1,000 persons.

This is slightly below the average of preceding years.

Of these 158 took place in Church of England churches, 20 in Roman Catholic, 39 in Non-Conformist churches and 67 at the Greffe Office.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered was 554 or 33 more than in the previous year, the average of the previous ten years being 622. The corrected death rate being 12·36 against 11·62 in 1909, the year of lowest rate recorded. The corrected rate for England and Wales in 1910 was 13·4.

No deaths occurred from Measles in 1909, but there were 12 in 1910; there are also increases of 6 in Phthisis, 12 in Cancer, 9 under the heading of Violence or Accident, and 8 under Respiratory diseases. On the other hand the deaths from Zymotic Enteritis were 4 less than in 1909.

The Infantile death rate was 108·1, about the same as that of England and Wales taken as a whole which was 109, but without the 213 larger towns was at the lower figure of 96.

Our rate is very close to that of last year—109·6—and compares favourably with the average of the past 10 years of 146·3. Details as regards Parish distribution are given below:—

	1910.		1909.		1904-'09.
Town	111·4		94		126·3
St. Sampson's.....	84·8		125·7		165·8
Vale.....	143·8		116		128·8
Other Parishes	100		116·3		112·1

The cool and wet autumn has helped to keep this rate low and in St. Sampson's, which has usually much the highest rate, a marked fall is observed and it has this year much the lowest in spite of the insanitary conditions prevailing; this is also partly accounted for by the constant water supply which the parish has this year received.

The deaths from Cancer number 47, 23 males and 24 females, a rate of 1·06 per 1,000 comparing with that of England and Wales of ·95. Our rate for the year is practically that of the five preceding years.

Deaths in Public Institutions were as follows:—

Town Hospital	35
„ Asylum	4
Country Hospital	14
„ Asylum.....	0
Victoria Cottage Hospital	15
King Edward Sanatorium.....	6

The number of deaths in each sex may be contrasted by the figures 112·3 males and 100 females. This ratio is a fairly constant one.

Up to the end of September the rainfall was practically normal, but the last three months of the year were very wet ones, and no less than 22·4 inches of rain fell in this period against the average of 13·4. These very wet months were most trying to the working classes and caused an amount of hardship and destitution, which is fortunately unusual here. It is not surprising therefore that the death rate during this period was much heavier than usual.

Table II.

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

BIRTHS.																					
PARISH LETTER:	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>K</i>				Tl.							
Males	199	...	80	...	75	...	40	...	14	...	20	...	7	...	20	...	46	...	18	...	519
Females	169	...	85	...	64	...	31	...	15	...	29	...	7	...	12	...	35	...	23	...	470
Totals	368	...	165	...	139	...	71	...	29	...	49	...	14	...	32	...	81	...	41	...	989

DEATHS.

GENERAL DISEASES AND INJURIES.

Diseases of the Blood.

Eczema ..	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Luchæmia	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Myxœdema	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Pernicious Anæmia.....	1	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3
Rachitis.....	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	1
Rheumatism.....	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	1
Rheumatic Fever..	-	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	2
Rheumatoid Arthritis.....	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Ricketts.....	1	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3
Scurvy	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	1
Sunstroke.....	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	1

Epidemic.

Diphtheria	-	...	-	...	3	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3
Enteritis	3	...	1	...	1	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	6
Influenza	4	...	2	...	1	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	9
Measles	1	...	2	...	5	...	-	...	4	...	-	...	12
Scarlet Fever	-	...	-	...	-	...	3	...	-	...	-	...	3
Whooping Cough	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1

Infancy and Old Age.

Asthenia	3	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	6
Congenital Malformation .	-	...	1	...	-	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3
Convulsions	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	14
Debility at Birth	3	...	1	...	3	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	1	...	9
Enteritis	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	2
Hydrocephalus.....	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	1

Carried forward 22 ...14 ...15 ...11 ... 3 ... 9 ... 1 ... 4 ... 6 ... 0 ... 85

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PARISH LETTER:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Tl.
Brought forward	22	14	15	11	3	9	1	4	6	0	85

Marasmus	6	7	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	21
Premature Birth	9	1	6	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	23
Senile Decay	27	6	4	11	1	4	1	3	2	2	61

Infective.

General Tuberculosis	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Phthisis.....	20	4	7	3	1	—	—	1	2	2	40
Tabes Mesenterica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
„ Undefined.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis of Knee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Intemperance.

Alcoholism	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3

Parturition.

Deformed Pelvis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eclampsia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Embolism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Septic.

Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8

Tumour.

Fibroid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant	19	5	2	8	3	3	1	2	3	1	47

Violence.

Accident	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Burns.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Drowning	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Fall	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
Kick from Horse.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poisoning (Accidental) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suffocation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Carried forward 137 .. 44 ...46 ...39 ...11 ...18 ... 3 ...11 .. 21 ... 9 ... 339
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B

Carried forward 231 ..62 ..67 ..58 .. 15 ...29 .. 4 ...17 ...37 ...14 ... 534

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PARISH LETTER:	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>K</i>	Tl.
Brought forward	231	62	67	58	15	29	4	17	37	14	534

Urinary.

Cystitis	2	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3		
Diabetes	1	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	3		
Nephritis	8	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	2	...	1	...	13		
Renal Calculus.....	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1		
Totals.....	242	...	64	...	68	...	60	...	15	...	29	...	4	...	17	...	40	...	15	...	554
Still Births	23	...	9	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	58

Senile Decay: 66-70, 1; 71-75, 8; 76-80, 14; 81-85, 18; 86-90, 14; 91-95, 5; 95-100, 2.

Table
(INCORP. SOC.

	A				B				C				D				E			
Names of Parishes.	ST. PETER-POR.				ST. SAMPSON'S.				THE VALE.				CASTEL.				ST. SAVIOUR'S.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Column ...	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1900.....	18044	436	302	65	5452	178	62	19	4921	170	82	25	2761	79	64	11	1045	30	17	4
1901.....	18162	440	303	66	5573	166	95	31	5082	167	101	45	2802	69	64	11	1062	27	14	3
1902	18240	459	302	60	5622	175	83	25	5133	168	77	28	2812	65	60	10	1067	27	16	2
1903.....	18464	421	264	38	5681	200	85	26	5196	173	72	25	2846	87	55	6	1080	26	15	1
1904.....	18760	461	321	77	5773	165	87	37	5280	164	71	26	2890	104	46	9	1097	29	30	4
1905.....	18996	461	302	59	5844	180	77	17	5344	173	72	21	2914	90	62	16	1109	29	12	1
1906.....	19232	427	268	54	5915	174	64	29	5408	145	69	21	2938	93	64	12	1121	32	18	7
1907.....	19364	392	275	44	5995	160	75	26	5481	146	68	14	2960	77	74	12	1133	30	15	1
1908.....	19622	366	257	44	6050	163	93	34	5531	144	57	16	3012	88	70	10	1141	38	14	3
1909.....	19780	383	240	36	6108	175	66	22	5580	137	60	16	3032	78	55	9	1150	27	17	7
Average of 10 years to 1909.	18866	404	283	54	5801	173	79	26	5295	158	73	23	2897	82	61	9	1100	29	17	3
1910.	19868	368	242	41	6131	165	64	14	5599	139	68	20	3052	71	60	9	1146	29	14	3

III.

OF M. O. H., 1900.)

F				G				H				I				K				
Names of Parishes.	ST. PETER-IN-THE-WOOD.				TORTEVAL.				FOREST.				ST. MARTIN'S.				ST. ANDREW'S.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.	Deaths under 1 year.
Column ...	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1890.....	1548	57	25	9	446	19	8	2	822	23	19	4	3140	100	39	6	1524	38	17	2
1901.....	1577	57	23	8	446	6	6	2	842	27	20	7	3201	88	46	10	1552	49	27	6
1902.....	1587	53	31	11	447	14	12	4	851	30	13	4	3226	93	43	14	1564	44	20	3
1903.....	1619	56	16	4	453	8	12	1	862	22	13	3	3265	90	38	4	1584	37	27	4
1904.....	1646	52	35	8	461	10	6	0	877	27	20	5	3317	91	51	10	1609	41	23	5
1905.....	1672	56	29	4	467	22	10	0	889	19	15	0	3351	86	43	10	1634	40	22	7
1906.....	1698	60	25	9	473	6	9	2	901	26	15	6	3385	107	45	13	1659	42	11	1
1907.....	1741	60	16	8	481	20	6	1	917	32	17	5	3445	97	39	8	1689	54	21	4
1908.....	1759	44	29	8	488	14	4	2	931	27	11	4	3485	78	38	8	1711	43	18	2
1909.....	1774	41	13	6	492	14	9	1	945	38	17	3	3532	79	34	6	1752	41	10	5
Average of 10 years to 1909.	1662	53	24	7	464	13	8	1	883	27	16	4	3334	90	41	8	1638	42	19	4
1910.....	1776	49	30	8	489	14	4	1	957	32	17	2	3554	81	40	5	1773	41	15	4

Table IV.

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, OF THE DEATHS REGISTERED
DURING THE YEAR 1910.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1.	WHOLE ISLAND.					66 and upw'ds.
			1-5.	6-15.	16-25.	26-65.		
GENERAL DISEASES AND INJURIES.								
<i>Diseases of the Blood.</i>								
Eczema	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luchæmia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Myxœdema	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pernicious Anæmia	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Rachitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ricketts	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Epidemic.</i>								
Diphtheria	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	9	—	1	1	—	—	2	5
Measles	12	2	8	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Infancy and Old Age.</i>								
Asthenia	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	14	11	3	—	—	—	—	—
Debility at Birth.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	85	41	22	5	0	11	6	

III.—1911.

III.—1911.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WHOLE ISLAND.												
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1-5.	6-15.	16-25.	26-65.	66 and upw'ds.						
Brought forward.....	85	...	41	...	22	...	5	...	0	...	11	...	6
Marasmus	21	...	20	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Premature Birth.....	23	...	23	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Senile Decay	61	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	61

Infective.

General Tuberculosis	5	...	2	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—
Phthisis	40	...	—	...	1	...	4	...	14	...	21	...	—
Tabes Mesenterica	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—
Tubercular Meningitis	4	...	—	...	3	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
„ Undefined	2	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
Tuberculosis of Knee.....	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—

Intemperance.

Alcoholism	4	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	2

Parturition.

Deformed Pelvis.....	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—
Eclampsia	2	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	—
Embolism	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—

Septic.

Pyæmia	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—
Septicæmia	8	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	1

Tumour.

Fibroid	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
Malignant	47	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	21	...	24

Violence.

Accident	5	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	4	...	1
Burns	2	...	—	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Drowning	6	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1
Fall	10	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	8	...	—
Kick from Horse	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—

Carried forward 335 ... 87 ... 31 ... 14 ... 21 ... 83 ... 99

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WHOLE ISLAND.								
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1-5.	6-15.	16-25.	26-65.	66 and upw'ds.		
Brought forward.....	335	87	31	14	21	83	99		
Poisoning (Accidental)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Suffocation	2	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		

DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.

Alimentary.

Appendicitis	4	—	1	1	1	1	—		
Gastric Ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Gall Stone	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Intestines	3	—	—	—	—	1	2		
Liver	4	—	—	1	—	2	1		
Obstruction of Bowels	4	—	—	—	—	3	1		
Stomach	3	1	2	—	—	—	—		
Strangulated Hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		

Circulatory.

Aneurysm ..	4	—	—	—	—	4	—		
Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Apoplexy	30	—	—	—	—	15	15		
Atheroma	8	—	—	—	—	3	5		
Embolism	2	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Gangrene.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Heart Diseases	55	—	—	—	1	21	33		
Thrombosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		

Nervous.

Dementia.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Epilepsy	3	—	—	—	—	2	1		
General Paralysis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Meningitis	4	1	1	1	1	—	—		
Paralysis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Sclerosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		

Respiratory.

Asthma	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Bronchitis	21	6	2	—	—	5	8		

Carried forward 499 ... 95 ... 37 ... 17 ... 24 ...151 .. 175

III.—1911.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WHOLE ISLAND.											
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1-5.	6-15.	16-25.	26-65.	66 and upw'ds.					
Brought forward.....	499	95	37	17	24	151	175					
Broncho-Pneumonia	9	5	2	1	—	—	1					
Pleurisy	2	—	—	—	—	—	2					
Pneumonia	24	7	5	—	1	7	4					

Urinary.

Cystitis	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diabetes	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
Nephritis.....	13	—	—	1	—	9	3
Renal Calculus	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	554	107	44	19	25	171	188

Senile Decay: 65-70, 1; 71-75, 8; 76-80, 14; 81-85, 18; 86-90, 14; 91-95, 4;
95-100, 2.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 65 notifications of this disease in 1910, thirty-six of which were in the Town Parish and twenty-nine in the country parishes. The four quarters of the year gave respectively 18, 12, 11, and 24 cases. May was the only month in which there was no notification.

There was only one case in the Vale parish and none in St. Peter-in-the-Wood, St. Saviour's, Torteval and Forest.

There were 3 deaths, a case mortality of 4.6 per cent. The average number of cases for the preceding 10 years was 82.9. Three cases, all adults, were imported ones. In April a small epidemic occurred at l'Islet, the patients coming from one group of houses.

Two cases appeared to be due to infection from Pigeons, the affected birds recovering when antitoxin was administered by the owner, who stated that he had never before known birds suffering from such a sickness, with which he was familiar, to recover. The father of this patient had an attack of Diphtheria two years before. The evil habit of past generations of building houses with the soil banked up against them at the back and sides, thus making them damp and ill-ventilated, has been the cause of many cases. These houses have usually more or less porous walls, and are without damp courses and ventilation under the floors; the internal heat therefore tends to draw moisture into the living rooms, the heavy rains of the year aggravating this condition.

Previous cases had occurred in three of these houses. The affected houses were in George Street, Pedvin Street, the bottom of Vauvert, Pont Renier and Colborne Road, and no cases were notified in houses which were on the side of the streets unaffected by banks of earth.

Unfortunately it is impossible to deal effectively with many of these houses, but the Building Law will prevent in the future the erection of houses under such dangerous conditions.

A prosecution was necessary in a case in which the parents refused to allow the removal of a child from a house in which isolation was impracticable, to the Sanatorium. The house was therefore closed by order of the Constables, and the father produced before the Court and fined.

Table V.
DIPHTHERIA FOR 1910.

Parishes.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tl.
St. Peter-Port.....	4	...	5	...	2	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	36
St. Sampson's.....	1	...	2	...	—	...	6	...	—	...	2	...	16
Vale.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Castel	—	...	1	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	5
St. Saviour's	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	0
St. Peter-in-the-Wood .	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	0
Torteval	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	0
Forest	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	0
St. Martin's.....	1	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	4
St. Andrew's	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3	...	—	...	3
Total	6	...	9	...	3	...	7	...	0	...	5	...	65
ENTERIC FEVER.....	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
St. Andrew's.													1
Total...													66
Deaths in Town	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	0
„ Country	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3

SCARLET FEVER.

Seventy-eight cases were notified in 1910. Thirteen were from various parts of St. Peter-Port, and no secondary cases occurred after their removal. Thirty-seven were in St. Sampson's, and twenty-four in the Vale. There were none in St. Saviour's, St. Peter's, Torteval, Forest and St. Martin's. Indeed in the first four of the five parishes there were no cases of notifiable infectious disease during the year.

The average of the 10 preceding years has been 78 cases.

Epidemics tend to occur every five or six years. During 1900-1-2 the average of cases was 120, but there was a large amount of home isolation during these years. In 1907 there were 199 cases, and in 1908 the number dropped to 53.

The epidemic in St. Sampson's started in the early part of August at Delancey, and spread to Church Lane, Roland and Nocq Roads.

The cases were of severe type and were aggravated by the insanitary conditions prevailing in these districts. Two of the cases were fatal.

In the early part of November the disease spread to the Vale parish, where it was complicated by the co-existence of Measles.

Parish Schools did not appear to influence the spread of the epidemic much, but one particular Sunday School did. This school was closed and disinfected.

It was by means of this school that the disease spread to the Vale parish, but the epidemic was spread to a great extent by personal infection in the homes of the sick people.

Table VI.

SCARLET FEVER FOR 1910.

Parishes.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tl.		
St. Peter-Port.....	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	13	
St. Sampson's.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	5	...	8	...	37
Vale.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	7	...	24
Castel ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
St. Saviour's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
St. Peter-in-the-Wood .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Torteval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
St. Martin's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
St. Andrew's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Total	2	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	9	...	16	...	78
MEASLES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total.....													80		
Deaths in Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Country.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3

III.—1911.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only one case was notified in 1910 and that occurred in the month of February, in the outskirts of the Town Parish. No cause for the case, which was a mild one, could be discovered.

The average number of cases for the preceding 10 years has been 7.4.

We therefore passed through the later months of the year, usually the time of greatest incidence, without any cases occurring.

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM.

Of the 146 cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease during the year, 141 were isolated at the King Edward Sanatorium and 5 in their own homes.

At the end of 1909 there were only seven patients in the Sanatorium, at the end of 1910 there were 18.

The deaths numbered 6. The daily average of patients was 14.5 and Staff 12.

The first eight months of the year were comparatively quiet, but the last four were busy ones, the daily average of patients being respectively 16.5, 26, 33, and 29. Unfortunately towards the end of November the cases of Scarlet Fever admitted were complicated by Measles, so it became necessary to open Mont Crevelt Hospital to relieve the pressure on the wards and it was used for a period of three weeks, convalescent patients being transferred there.

There was much sickness amongst the staff during the year, and a nurse and a ward maid contracted Scarlet Fever.

An experience of eight years' working of the Sanatorium is now available, and it is my duty in view of the fact that it has often been overcrowded to point out the reason of this overcrowding.

When the States decided to build it upon the present site, they also decided to buy and make use of the iron hospital, now used as a children's home for the Country Hospital.

The report of the Board of Health on page 414 of the 1900 Billet states that "the erection of one block would be saved by the utilization of the present isolation building," and also that the "iron block building will demand constant attention as long as it lasts, and will then have to be replaced by another building." This iron Hospital was to afford accommodation for 12 patients suffering from Scarlet Fever only, and for a staff of four persons if necessary.

With this fact in view the two existing blocks were constructed to accommodate 22 adult patients, viz. :—

Diphtheria (in two wards)	12 beds.....	10 in ordinary ward and 2 in private ward.
Enteric fever	„ 5 „ 4 in ordinary ward and 1 in private ward.	
Observation	„ 5 „ 4 in ordinary ward and 1 in small ward.	

It was therefore intended to provide beds for 34 patients and the report states that "this is not an excessive provision, and experience may lead to its enlargement." This complete scheme was not, however, carried out, and no accommodation for Scarlet Fever has been provided. The beds are, of course, utilised as occasion requires, but no amount of care or skill will render our present number of beds sufficient for the needs of the island when cases of both sexes with Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever, cases with both diseases, cases of either disease complicated by Measles, Whooping Cough, or Chicken Pox (and patients are often admitted incubating these diseases), or other suspicious and doubtful rashes have to be admitted or occur after admission.

The temporary opening of Mont Crevelt is expensive and unsatisfactory as the accommodation is so limited, and its occupation for ordinary cases of infectious diseases leaves us without any provision for the isolation of Small Pox, should that disease occur.

The Sanatorium has in the past contained 55 cases, the majority of them children, for some time (the greatest number on one day being 62), and for long periods 30 or 40 cases have been isolated there on several occasions. The whole of the wards must then be so filled that there is no space left for patients under observation or with a complication of diseases; the overcrowding is detrimental to both patients and staff, the former taking a longer time to convalesce and also to become free from infection—in some cases their stay is doubled—and both shewing an increased tendency to suffer from infectious and other ailments as a result of the diminished air space in the wards.

The work of management is rendered more difficult and anxious and much time is wasted, as any patient presenting suspicious, but not necessarily dangerous symptoms, has to be seen at once, and at times patients have had to be placed in rooms in the Administration Block, a very undesirable state of things from all points of view.

As a result of the rapid increase in the population of late years, the working-classes are, as a rule, particularly in the town, very unsatisfactorily housed, suitable house accommodation not having kept pace with the growth of population. A large proportion of our cases are removed from tenement houses, or houses occupied by two or more families; and even if the views of those who believe that many cases of Scarlet Fever can be safely treated at home be accepted, there still remains a large percentage where removal to Hospital is necessary.

I am therefore of opinion that the original intention of the States to construct a separate block for this disease is now as urgent as it was in 1900, and that this urgency has been emphasised by the experience of the past ten years.

To be of use isolation accommodation must be available when it is required to stay the march of infectious diseases by isolating the earlier cases, and if it be hastily provided during an epidemic it is both expensive and unsatisfactory, and usually only available when the need for it is no longer an urgent one.

Experience shews us that Scarlet Fever, after being excessively prevalent in a district for two or three years, tends to then occur with diminished frequency for at least an equal period. No better use for the vacant beds in this period could be suggested than their employment for the treatment of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table VII.

CASES TREATED AT THE SANATORIUM AND AT HOME, 1910.

	St. Peter-Port.	St. Sampson's.	Vale.	Castel.	St. Saviour's.	St. Peter-in-the-Wood.	Torteval.	Forest.	St. Martin's.	St. Andrew's.	Total.
DIPHTHERIA.											
At the Sanatorium ...	36	13	1	5	0	0	0	0	4	3	62
At Home	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	36	16	1	5	0	0	0	0	4	3	65
SCARLET FEVER.											
At the Sanatorium ...	12	37	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	77
At Home	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	37	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	78
ENTERIC FEVER.											
At the Sanatorium ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MEASLES.											
At the Sanatorium ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Total.....											146

Table VIII.
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES, 1910.

	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25 & over.	Tl
DIPHTHERIA	- ...	14 ...	20 ...	8 ...	6 ...	7 ...	10 ...	65
SCARLET FEVER	- ..	17 ...	33 ...	16 ...	8 ...	3 ...	1 ...	78
ENTERIC FEVER ...	- ...	- ...	- ...	- ...	- ...	- ..	1 ...	1
MEASLES	- ...	- ...	- ...	1 ...	- ...	- ...	1 ..	2
Total	0 ...	31 ...	53 ...	25 ...	14 ...	10 ...	13 ..	146

MEASLES.

Guernsey like England and Wales has suffered from an epidemic of Measles of unusual severity during the autumn months. Twelve deaths, ten in children under 5 years of age, were caused by it, but the death roll in 1911 will be considerably greater as the incidence of the disease shews usually no diminution until the month of February; there is sometimes a return of or increase in the disease in the late spring.

Epidemics tend to recur every second or third year, but probably the longer interval that has elapsed since the last epidemic in 1905-6, which caused 22 deaths, accounts in some degree for the malignancy of this visitation. Other factors concerned must be the bad weather and exceptional distress which prevailed in the late autumn, the former aggravating the effects of overcrowding by keeping children indoors, and the latter causing destitution, both of which tend greatly to the spread and fatality of the disease.

Unfortunately Scarlet Fever was also prevalent in the fall of the year, another unfavourable circumstance.

Measles is usually considered to be a mild disease which every child must have and the sooner the better; children are often deliberately exposed to its infection even when it is not present in the house in which they live.

In England and Wales some 10,000 deaths are caused annually by it and over 90 per cent. of these are children under the age of five, the most fatal age being two years; indeed 60 per cent. of deaths occur during the first two years of life. This mortality is almost entirely confined to the overcrowded and insanitary houses of the poor; amongst the more well to do classes children usually recover and are not attacked at such an early age. Children suffering from Measles require careful nursing during convalescence as well as in the febrile period, nourishing food, warmth coupled

with good ventilation, in short every attention that can be given them if they are to do well; but how can these conditions be fulfilled in most cases? Indeed they cannot. Mothers then can hardly be blamed for adopting a fatalistic attitude in such a sickness, and the doctor is often not called in until the patients are in extremis, reliance being placed upon doses of Saffron or some other equally useless nostrum. It is not to be wondered at that the question is so often asked, cannot steps be taken to lessen the ravages of Measles as is done by the authorities in the case of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever. Yet when we compare these diseases we see that preventive measures cannot be so successful in the case of Measles as in that of the others.

The age fatality shews that if the occurrence of the disease could only be deferred until children were over five years of age a great saving of life would result. The incubation period of Measles is usually from nine to fourteen days, the child then begins to be feverish, has a cough, the eyes run, and the face is flushed, but until the appearance of the rash on the face on the third or fourth day of the illness there is nothing specially distinctive about it, although the pre-eruptive stage is especially infectious. Second attacks are usually rare. What generally happens then is that all susceptible children are infected before the disease is recognised and it spreads to all exposed to it, if not as a first infection as a subsequent one; it may thus run over a long period in one house. Personal contact is the great cause of its spreading; the infection is not widely diffused through the air, and does not cling to clothes or bedding in the persistent way that Scarlet Fever does.

Notification has been tried by several authorities as a means of control, but has usually been given up for the following reasons:—

1.—The classes most in need often do not call in doctors, therefore it would be of little value in their case.

2.—Before the notification is received other children exposed to infection are incubating the sickness and disinfection would be futile.

3.—Hospital treatment not being available little could be done in the way of isolation.

4.—The expense to the community would not be justified by the relatively small advantages conferred by notification.

I am in favour, however, of the trial of a modified system of notification in Guernsey. In the past Measles appears to have started in the upper parishes, then spread to the Vale and St. Sampson's, and finally reached the Town. If

the first few cases were made notifiable it might be possible to impress upon these parents the importance of isolating their houses, and perhaps if there were accommodation at the Sanatorium the patients might be moved there. To remove susceptible children exposed to infection would be a policy of perfection but, I fear, impracticable.

Immediate closure of the Infant School concerned should be recommended, but as a rule schools are shut too late when infection has become widespread and closure ceases to be a preventive measure. Leaflets should be freely distributed to parents by means of the schools, and posters relating to Measles posted in the neighbourhood.

Cards suitable for hanging in windows or fastening to doors, warning people that cases of Measles existed in the house and the risk of exposing children to infection, together with some details of the disease and death rate figures, should also be supplied to infected houses. It may be that few people would be influenced by these measures, but still the opportunity of receiving helpful information would be given them, and I think that authoritative printed leaflets, &c., are taken more notice of than is generally believed.

If these measures did not serve to control the spread of the disease I would inform the medical profession of the fact and state that notification certificates would no longer serve any useful purpose and therefore could not be received.

I do not, however, think that any great reduction in the mortality from either Measles or Whooping Cough, two diseases which may well be considered together (95 per cent. of the fatal cases in the latter disease being children under 5 years of age), will ever be effected as long as children under the age of five are allowed to attend school. Six I consider would be a better age limit and I would advocate the absolute prohibition of children under six years of age from attending school as is the law in Germany. If this law obtained in Guernsey, a great saving of children's lives would result; this law is very desirable on other grounds besides the prevention of these two diseases.

The same happy result would also be effected by the hospital treatment of cases unable to receive proper care and attention in their own homes. This is now carried out in many large cities such as Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool, and recently in London 1,000 beds have been set aside for the purpose. With regard to suggestions of administrative difficulties in the hospitals I may quote the opinions of the Medical Superintendents of the

Isolation Hospitals of Edinburgh and Liverpool. Dr. Ker, of the former City, who has treated more than 1,000 cases of measles in one year says "Measles is never carried by the staff." Dr. Rundel, of Liverpool, says "I have never known the disease to be carried to other wards. I am convinced that Measles is almost entirely a personal infection, and that the third factor does not exist."

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis in its various forms was answerable for 53 deaths, of which number 40 were due to Phthisis, a rate per 1,000 of 1.19 and 0.9 respectively. The rates last year were 1.22 and 0.7.

The figures given for England and Wales in the last report of the Registrar General are 1.52 and 1.08. In Ireland the Phthisis rate was 1.84. Although the statistics of many countries are given in this report none are given for France, but in the districts nearest to Guernsey the rate is at least four times as high as ours has latterly been.

This is an important fact for our community to bear in mind as so many French people of the poorer class are attracted to our shores, upon whose landing there is no check.

In considering the question of Tuberculosis it cannot be too often repeated that if we exclude Bovine Tuberculosis, which is rare here, Tuberculosis is a disease contracted not by exposure to cold and wet, but by infected, damp, and badly ventilated buildings. A population badly housed is therefore one in which the disease will be rife, and the preventive treatment of it can only be successful when for these conditions are substituted more healthy dwellings and workshops.

This is the foundation of the whole matter. Public opinion concerning the compulsory notification of Phthisis has greatly changed during the past few years even in Guernsey and an attitude of hostility has given place to one of a recognition of its necessity. Without such a system it is not possible to follow up cases or deal with house infection so completely as is necessary, and I hope that the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Health that it should be adopted will soon be made law. It should be mentioned that the death rate from Phthisis has fallen greatly in the last forty years to the extent of nearly fifty per cent., and that the mortality occurs at a later age than formerly.

Of late years there have been more male than female deaths and this to an increasing degree, but males do not succumb at so early an age as females.

In the last three years there have been in Guernsey 59 male deaths, the average age at death being 35·2 years and 48 female deaths at an average age of 27 years.

With a system of compulsory registration of Phthisis in force, those patients who are in a position to take care of themselves would only need a small amount of attention from the Board of Health, but with the larger class of sufferers from Phthisis more would be demanded of the Board.

Our great aim should be to help these patients as early as possible in their sickness in order to arrest the disease promptly.

A consumptive person recovers by the formation of a scar in his lung, but the larger the scar the more his vitality is impaired; if a certain stage be reached his Tuberculosis may be quiescent, but his life is a crippled one, and he is severely handicapped or even unable to earn his own living, still less to maintain a family.

As his wage-earning powers decrease so does the standard of comfort and nutrition in his family, until in the end poverty renders more susceptible those especially exposed to infection.

The establishment of a Tuberculosis dispensary should be the first step taken and patients should be sent to it by doctors only in early and doubtful cases. The existence of the disease might be detected by Tuberculin, and patients also treated by this means, advice as to mode of life, and the prevention of infection would be given, disinfection of homes undertaken, and in suitable cases nourishment provided by means of charitable or public aid. I do not endorse all the extravagant claims that have been made by the advocates of the Tuberculin treatment, but it is undoubtedly valuable in many cases and may enable patients to be successfully treated without leaving their work or their homes. All doctors know how difficult it often is to induce Phthisical persons to give up work at a sufficiently early stage for their own good, therefore such treatment is of especial value.

For other *early* cases Sanatorium or means of open air treatment should be provided. In the town the former would usually be the more suitable and patients should be admitted for periods varying from six weeks to three months. It has the advantages over home treatment that better nourishment and care are provided, educational details are better grasped and prejudices overcome, and the absolute necessity for fresh air and cleanliness of the skin (the latter a most important but often overlooked point) can be insisted upon. The needs of those left at home must not be forgotten, or the constant anxiety on their behalf will minimise the benefit received.

During the stay of the patient in the Sanatorium his house should be disinfected.

In the country districts greenhouses could sometimes be made use of for the treatment of patients and the large air space and sunshine available would be valuable assets in the winter months.

Lately a great deal has been heard of the benefits derived from the use of small canvas shelters which are erected in gardens and in which patients sleep as well as spend their days. Much has been claimed on their behalf, but I fear it would be difficult at first to induce people to use them in rough and wintry weather.

For advanced cases of Phthisis provision should be made in the Poor Law Hospitals by means of special wards, but many of these patients would have to be left in their own homes until they died.

Opinions may differ as to what authority should be answerable for the carrying out of this general scheme, but to me it appears the function of the Board of Health and treatment could be best carried out at the present Sanatorium if it were enlarged.

With the suggested enlargement it would only be in times of great pressure that beds would not be available for patients suffering from Tuberculosis, and that for relatively short periods.

As financial questions must perforce be considered this course, although not an ideal one, seems the most feasible for our community, and would in time result not only in a great diminution in the mortality but also in the incidence of Tuberculosis.

The sufferer from Phthisis, a part of whose lungs are *hors de combat*, requires a larger quantity of pure air than a person with healthy ones.

This is a fact most people will concede in theory but not always in practice. If we can only convince the consumptive person that this is so by practical experience, and he finds that close and stuffy air causes him distress, he will be an active and enthusiastic missionary in the prevention of Tuberculosis.

Fresh and pure air may fortunately be had everywhere in Guernsey, yet how often it is kept out of the house as if poison existed in it instead of being in the germ laden and vitiated atmosphere of the crowded and badly ventilated dwelling.

The importance of the open window cannot be too much emphasised.

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BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

Only one case of this disease occurred during the year although the 497 cattle exported were all tested with Tuberculin.

The visits of the American and Canadian cattle dealers have on the whole a good influence upon the future of the breed of Guernsey cattle, as they introduce modern and scientific methods of cattle rearing and strongly advocate improvements in the condition of cattle sheds and byres.

At the same time they naturally buy only the best animals, and their purchases during the year amounted to 8·1% of the total number of cattle here, so that it is a moot point whether a close time for Guernsey cattle would not be desirable if it were possible.

I have constantly recommended the keeping of cattle entirely in the open or the substitution of shelters for ill-lighted and badly ventilated stables, but with only a small amount of success.

The system, however, has had a fair trial in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, and I am indebted to the reports of the M.O.H.—Dr. J. H. Garrett—for the following trenchant quotations:—

“I strongly advocate cowsheds with open fronts and we have now several here and they are answering very well. In an open fronted shed the question of light and ventilation is settled, for at most nothing further is required for these purposes than some louvred ventilators on the roof ridge.”

“The idea that cows give more milk when kept in closed sheds is a myth, as I am informed by those who are keeping cows in the open.”

“One milk purveyor here has kept five small yellow Guernsey cows, that are not of a particularly hardy breed, in the open field by both day and night during the whole of the past winter, feeding and milking them without bringing them in, and they have been perfectly well and healthy all the time. Another milk producer kept forty cows in the open field by day and night all last winter, only bringing them into the sheds to milk them, and turning them out again immediately every night without exception, and without any reference to weather, and these cows have never ailed in any way, have given no less milk, and have been much cleaner than any cows I have ever seen in the winter time when kept in sheds.”

“By keeping cows out of doors you ensure an infinitely great degree of cleanliness of their bodies.” (From a later report.)

“It is coming to be recognised that their bodily condition of health is better when the cows are kept in the open air than when shut up. The

cow's natural coat of hair accommodates itself to the circumstances and the cow derives no harm from exposure to any ordinary degree of winter cold when well fed."

"Unless the ground be very bare indeed of grass, the economy of victualing ought to be considerable when cows are kept in the field."

The universal practice of tethering cattle here whilst in the fields might be urged as an objection to keeping them always in the open. This objection however does not hold good in the case of open or partially open fronted sheds, and I hope in the future the number of them will steadily increase. They have the merit not only of efficiency but also of economy.

WATER SUPPLY.

There were no fresh developments during the year in this connection, and it was possible after the abundant rains to maintain a practically constant supply during the summer.

It is idle to suppose that such will always be the case in subsequent years, and the question of an adequate water supply for the future still faces the States and must sooner or later be solved. Further delay in grasping the situation will only increase the difficulty of dealing with it.

The provision of an abundant supply of pure water is one of the first essentials for any community. This fact was grasped by the Ancient Romans who made the most strenuous efforts to ensure it for themselves.

Such a supply causes a diminution in the general sickness and death rate, not only in the rate from water-borne diseases such as Diarrhœa and Enteric Fever.

Good health is impossible when contaminated water is habitually taken; no very definite sickness may result from it as a certain amount of immunity from continued use may develop, but anæmia, sore throats, loss of appetite, digestive and intestinal disturbances are some of the symptoms of the chronic poisoning which are usually present.

During the year 4,314,000 gallons of water were supplied from the Vale Mill Quarry to the Vale and St. Sampson's districts. The water, though hard, was of good quality. I do not think that even half this amount will be available for this year's use, as the spring in the quarry is a weak one and the water is now only slowly rising.

The Water Works Company have during the year sunk a well with headings at Les Hubits, but it remains to be proved what the yield from this source will be.

DISINFECTION FOR 1910.

The following is a summary of this work during the year :—

Adults and Children's Clothing	3,226
Blankets, Counterpanes and Sheets	1,308
Bolsters and Pillows	690
Feather Beds	138
Floor Covering	313
Mattresses	408
Sundry Articles	1,138
Rooms for Notifiable Diseases	174
Rooms for Phthisis	58
Rooms for Non-notifiable Diseases	26
Rooms and Wards at the Sanatorium	29
Cow Sheds	4
Militia Huts	4
Cubicle at the Militia Huts	1
Fish Market	1
Salvation Army Hall and School situated in Nocq Road	2
Houses and Cow Sheds visited and re-visited	324
Cabin of the ss. <i>Treleigh</i>	1

SUNDRY REMARKS.

The Board have endeavoured to bring into prominence the dangers arising from the ordinary house fly as a means of spreading disease and contaminating food. With this in view an illustrated handbill dealing with these dangers in graphic form was freely distributed in the summer.

A circular was prepared and distributed to hairdressers' shops recommending that certain general and special regulations should be adopted with a view to preventing the spread of disease and ensuring the utmost cleanliness.

A large illustrated poster indicating the various ways by which Consumption may be spread, and its infection also prevented, has been supplied to the boys' and girls' departments of each Primary School.

As occasion offers the M.O.H. will visit these schools and explain the diagrams to the children.

During the year, after many delays had taken place, the greatly needed house-to-house collection of domestic refuse in St. Sampson's parish was undertaken by the authorities.

Unfortunately the Order in Council dealing with the matter only applied to St. Sampson's, but parts of the Vale parish, particularly in the vicinity of the Harbour, are just as much in need of such a service.

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The only satisfactory way of dealing with the matter would be to regard these districts as an urban area with one rate levied for the purpose. The wet autumn was attended with disastrous consequences in the low-lying Noeq Road, and several of the houses were again and again flooded, not only with water but also with sewage.

The necessity for draining this neighbourhood has been strongly insisted upon for years, and I believe a scheme will shortly be submitted to the States for the purpose, thus preventing the recurrence of an intolerable nuisance and danger to health.

I regret that no steps have been taken during the year to fix a standard for Guernsey milk and butter, as I urged should be done in my last report. A Royal Commission has declared that the English standard would be too low a one to apply to the produce of Channel Islands cattle, an opinion which all local farmers will endorse.

By arrangement with the Board of Agriculture and the Government Laboratory, our standard could be fixed and registered, and if the conclusions drawn from, or the figures of a local analysis were disputed, the Court could then order a sample to be submitted to the Government Laboratory for analysis and their verdict would be a final one. Such a course would follow the English practice and would be an equitable way of avoiding disputes and unpleasantness in the future.

Ten analyses of butter and five of milk were made in 1910. Of the former one was found to be adulterated and a conviction was the result. The sentence was appealed against by petition to the Home Secretary, who declined, however, to entertain it.

After the first batch of samples was taken there was a great improvement in the quality of the subsequent ones. All the samples of milk were of satisfactory quality.

Two *Projets de Loi* were before the Royal Court dealing with the sale of Margarine in 1910. The provisions of one were very drastic, as it forbade the addition of any artificial colouring matter and a register of every retail sale had to be kept, only licensed persons being allowed to sell it. This Ordinance followed the lines of the Jersey one and it was wisely dropped.

The second draft suggested the compulsory addition of 10 % of Sesame Oil to all Margarine as an ear-marking substance. Objections to this were raised, the chief being that the ordinary English product would not comply with this condition, that it would favour the foreign manufacturer and increase the cost of production. The draft was, therefore, not proceeded with.

With the adoption of a standard for local butter, legislation upon these lines does not seem to be necessary, and as Margarine is a sound product equal in value as a food or nearly so to butter, it is undesirable to penalise the sale of it. As fat is so necessary a food, the sale of a cheap and nourishing substitute for the comparatively expensive fat of butter should be encouraged in every way in the interests of the poorer classes.

The deaths that occurred in England from Plague served to focus attention upon the dangers due to rats, as infected animals and the vermin infecting them are instrumental in spreading this disease. It is not only on these grounds that rats should be systematically destroyed. They increase very rapidly, consume an enormous amount of food for their bulk, as well as pollute and destroy food supplies; indeed the damage done by them has been calculated to amount to millions of pounds annually in Great Britain.

In Guernsey damage caused to growers' crops, seeds, and bulbs, must also be reckoned in the bill of costs.

Where brick drains still exist, rats often force their way from them into houses. Not only can sewer gas thus enter the house, but rats carry upon their feet the contents of the sewer and cause the most filthy contamination of food.

The Board of Agriculture recommend Barium Carbonate as one of the cheapest and most effective poisons for rats and mice. It is used in the proportion of one part to four parts of meal, mixed with water and made into a stiff paste; as it induces thirst the animals seek water in the open where they die. Fires have been caused by strong Phosphorus paste, which is very inflammable and should only be used with caution. So many parts, especially of the Town, must be infested with these vermin, that a sustained and systematic attempt to reduce their number should be made.

A circular has been despatched to the various Education Authorities with reference to the routine disinfection of schools. As dust tends to settle on the floors and desks and is then by movements of the scholars distributed again in the air of the rooms and breathed by the occupants, and as the close sensation experienced in crowded rooms is due to organic matter and micro-organisms in the dust, the disinfection of such dust is very necessary.

This can be accomplished by watering the floors with a disinfectant solution before sweeping them. Cylinn, Izal, or Co-fectant solutions are suitable for the purpose, and the former in the strength of one tablespoonful, or half an ounce to the gallon of water, is an efficient and cheap disinfectant.

After the closure of the schools on Friday afternoons this solution has been applied with satisfactory results

The same process is valuable in all crowded buildings, and might with advantage be applied more frequently in public-houses and shops, and at intervals in places of worship. St. Julian's Hall is now regularly treated in this manner.

Such disinfection is no substitute, however, for ordinary cleanliness. After dust and dirt have been rendered harmless, soap and water must then be employed to remove the products of occupation.

Difficulties have occurred over the cleansing of children with dirty heads and bodies, but the co-operation of the Constables has removed many of these difficulties. These cases, and cases of neglect, could be well dealt with by the adoption of the valuable and comprehensive Children's Act of 1908 as a local statute.

Amongst the many provisions of this Act are clauses regulating the receiving of infants by persons for reward, the removal of infants improperly kept, the forbidding of life insurance of infants by persons keeping them for reward, and also the punishment of parents or guardians who neglect children in a manner likely to cause injury to their health, or fail to provide for them adequate food, clothing, medical aid, or lodging, or if unable to do so fail to apply to the proper authority for relief.

There is no local society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, although there is one for the same purpose where animals are concerned.

I have on several occasions been asked to investigate cases of this class by the Constables, and shall always be willing to undertake similar work.

HY. DRAPER BISHOP,
M.D., M.O.H.



